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NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1859.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Terrible Gale at Prince Edward's Island.

UPWARDS OF FIFTY LIVES LOST—NUMEROUS VESSELS WRECKED.

Boston, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

Advices of the 2d inst. from Pictou, N. S., received here to-day, state that that region had been visited by a severe gale, doing much damage, and occasioning a fearful loss of life.

On the south side of Prince Edward's Island, especially, the wrecks of vessels had been numerous, and the loss of life amounted to fifty.

From Washington.

DISPATCHES FROM THE JUAREZ GOVERNMENT IN MEXICO—PRESENT CONDITION OF AFFAIRS—FIRE IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

Letters from the Juarez or Constitutional Government just received here, allude with great satisfaction to the favor with which the decree for the nationalization of the Church property is everywhere received, even in the City of Mexico; and especially to the visit of Capt. Aldham, Commander of Her Majesty's naval forces, to the President mentioned with gratification, as on that occasion, he took pleasure in announcing that by order of the British Government he would not enforce the measures heretofore contemplated for the redress of complaints, nor do anything to embarrass the Administration.

Gen. Degollado is at San Louis de Potosi, and has, it is supposed, about 9,000 troops under his command preparing to march on the City of Mexico. Arms and ammunition are constantly being received by the Liberalists.

Señor Mata, who has just returned from New-York, has concluded a contract for materials for war which will, without unnecessary delay, be forwarded to Mexico.

Mr. Whitehead, who was banished from Mexico, where he resided for many years, will soon return to England in the behalf of British bondholders, and will exert himself to satisfy all their claims, the church property being the basis for the transaction, and by which it is thought some millions of dollars will be realized for the benefit of the Constitutional Government.

It is not thought that Lerdo will make any pecuniary engagements in New-York, but that he will merely take preliminary steps to that end; to be submitted to his Government for consideration. His contemplated visit to President Buchanan and Secretary Cass, with a view to have a full and free talk on Mexican affairs, will doubtless have the effect of facilitating the negotiation of a treaty satisfactory to both countries.

Mr. Otway, the British Minister, was at last accounts in the City of Mexico, the dispatch for his recall not having been received. There is such information in this city as justifies the assertion that the vacancy thus occasioned will be filled by a successor friendly to the Juarez Government.

The extensive machine, blacksmith and sawing shops of the Capitol extension work, were burnt at 3½ o'clock this morning. The origin of the fire is not as yet ascertained, but it is supposed to have been accidental. The buildings were comparatively valueless, but the machinery destroyed was very expensive, including a lathe for turning the immense stone columns for the public buildings, and several powerful engines. A large quantity of tools and some costly marble, finished and unfinished, was also destroyed. There was no insurance. The loss is variously estimated at from $50,000 to $60,000.

The Kansas Gold Mines.

Leavenworth, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

The express from Denver City has arrived here, with dates of the 8th inst.

A nugget of gold, weighing fifty six pennyweights, had been taken from the Nevada Gulch.

Rich diggings had been discovered at the head waters of the Bayou Salada.

Extravagant reports continued to be received from Colorado.

A newspaper had been issued in Mountain City.

The State Convention setting at Auroria had adjourned, having framed a State Constitution, the features of which have not been given.

The Convention voted to submit the question of Territorial or State organization at the same time.

Arrival of Military from Montreal.

Boston, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

The Montreal Field Battery, under the command of Capt. Stephenson, arrived in this city last night, shortly before 12 o'clock. The Independent Fusileers received them at the dépôt, and escorted them to their quarters at the Hancock House, while a salute was fired by the Boston Artillery, under Capt. Nims. The Canadians will be well cared for by our military and citizens during their stay.

The California Overland Mail.

Memphis, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

The Overland Mail has arrived here, with California dates of the 25th ult. News unimportant.

A fire at Crescent City had destroyed property to the amount of $30,000.

Arrived at San Francisco, ships *Meteor* and *Young America*, from New-York.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

Savannah, Sunday, Aug. 14.

The steamship *Montgomery*, from New-York, arrived at the wharf this afternoon, (Sunday.)

The Grand Military Encampment at East Liberty.

Pittsburgh, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

The grand military encampment at East Liberty, near Pittsburgh, excites universal interest. Fourteen volunteer companies from this and the adjoining counties are in the camp, and others are expected. The whole force is under the command of Brigadier-Gen. Negley. The encampment will continue till Friday.

The Schooner Onward Ashore.

Norfolk, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

The schooner *Onward*, from Philadelphia for Richmond, with coal, is ashore near Cape Henry. She may be saved by immediate assistance.

LATER FROM OREGON.

BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Probable Election of Logan, the Republican Representative, to Congress.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Oregon City, Monday, July 4, 1859.

In my previous letters I have probably surprised you by expressing a belief that Oregon would elect a Republican to Congress, and I presume that not one in ten thousand of the readers of the Times believed that such an event was even possible. The result, however, shows that my opinion was not entirely without foundation. The election was held last Monday (the 27th ult.), and at this time we have the returns from twelve counties, which gives Logan, Republican, 750 majority over Stout, Democrat. The same counties last year gave Grover, Democrat, over 800 majority, showing a gain of over 1,500 to the Republican ticket. Seven counties in the southern part of the State remain to be heard from which cannot, I think, give Stout over four hundred majority, so that Logan's election is regarded as sure. Even if he should fail by a small majority given to Stout, the result is most cheering to the opponents of Gen. Lane who have fought manfully against formidable odds. Lane and Delazon Smith have been upon the stump for forty days, speaking in every county, and have had the unremitting aid of every federal officer-holder in the State, some of whom have prostituted their positions most outrageously in defence of the villanous granary from which they draw their rations. Even an army officer, who boasted that he effected the nominations of the Democratic candidate, has devoted himself almost exclusively to politics during the past two months, editing one of the most reckless and unscrupulous of our political papers, and using the large influence his position gives him over Government employes, to force them to vote according to his dictation, or otherwise their places would be given to those who would obey him. The result, however, shows that neither the State of Oregon, nor even the Democratic party here belongs to Gen. Lane, whose principal appeal on the stump was based upon the fact that he had pledged the State for ten years, as sound in its Democracy, to those Southern Democrats who voted for its admission, and who, but for that pledge, would have defeated that measure. That appeal, however operated just as effectively against its author as it was anticipated to be in his favor, inasmuch as even our Democrats are bitterly opposed to the idea that any leader can claim to have a mortgage upon them; and so, when the day of election came, many of them staid away from the polls, or acted with the opposition, leaving Gen. Lane to redeem his own pledges, made in behalf of the 93,000 people whom he professed to represent.

If the Republican candidate, Mr. Logan, goes to Washington next December, he will also bear an unexpected greeting to the occupant of the White House, who was highly jubilant at our admission only because Oregon was so thoroughly Democratic, and will notify that somewhat notorious personage, that two-thirds of its population, who were opposed to it, are consoled now because they have been enabled to send a representative who will not support the insane policy of his Administration.

What effect the recent election will have upon the politics of Oregon in 1860, I will not undertake to foretell, further than this, that the Legislature never will be elected which will send to the Senate Jo Lane, Delazon Smith, or any man who wears the party collar with which James Buchanan ornaments and decorates his tools and followers.

Yours, OMEGA.

MADISON UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT.

Dr. Eaton's Baccalaureate—Dr. Williams, of New-York, addresses the Society for Inquiry—Interesting Exercises on the Departure of Young Missionaries—The Poet, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Hamilton, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1559.

The Annual Commencement of Madison University is now fully under way. The usual number of visitors are crowding in, and the week promises to be most lively. The exercises were introduced at 1½ o'clock on Sunday, P. M., with the Baccalaureate Sermon, by Rev. Geo. W. Eaton, D. D., President of the University. His subject was "Individual Accountability," the doctrine of which necessarily involved the personality of God and the personality of men. As I shall not have space to give even an analysis of the discourse, I can convey no adequate idea of its deep and broad scope. The subject was thoroughly probed, and the dangerous doctrine cunningly and attractively advanced in some of the literature of the times, was fearlessly exposed. The great and momentous truth of each one's own accountability to the Great Dispenser of Eternal Justice was impressively dissected to the mind of every and each young man before him. The closing sentences to the Senior Class, now about to enter upon the solemn activities of life, were full of wise counsel and affectionate solicitude. No man has a larger heart, and I may add a sounder head, than Dr. Eaton. Upon Commencement occasions there is an outpouring of the noblest sentiments from both. Perhaps no man is more beloved by all who know him.

At 7 P. M. the Chapel of the University was crowded to hear the Rev. Wm. R. Williams, D. D., of New-York, in his sermon before the "Society for Inquiry." He came upon the platform with the assistance of friends and his cane, for the injuries which he received at the accident which befel him last Spring, still render him very feeble. The text announced was 2d Kings, 13th chapter, 14th to 19th verses. His subject was "Thorough faith, the earnest of the largest success." The Doctor's voice was so weak that I did not distinctly understand all his sentences, but enough was heard to convince all that it was a discourse of surpassing excellence and elegance, full of Christian zeal and pious fervor. The Doctor's mind is evidently that of a deep and classic scholar' For clearness and ability few men in his denomination equal him. When Dr. W. closed, an address to Mr. H. Jenkins and Mr. James R. Haswell, two members of the Society about to go East as Missionaries, was made by the Rev. E. C. Cady, on behalf of his fellow members. He alluded to their past delightful associations, and the ties about to be severed, in affecting terms, and assured them that the sympathies of their classmates and others would follow them beyond the waters and their prayers ascend to the All-preserving Power and Omnipotent eye, for their life and successful labors among the far off Gentiles. They were then addressed by the Rev. Dr. Eaton on behalf of the Faculty. He expressed the heartfelt sympathies cherished for them, and the anxiety naturally awakened by his personal affection. Their diligence in study was commended, and he then encouraged them by briefly alluding to the noble predecessors that had gone out before them, one of the oldest of whom now on the Missionary field was a graduate of this University. His allusion to Missionary Haswell, now in Burmah, and father of one of the young men before him, was very touching.

Mr. Haswell replied in a trembling voice, thanking the Society for their expressions of regard and prayerful interest in the welfare of himself and classmate, which they would remember when away in heathen lands.

Mr. Jenkins followed, giving his views of Missionary life, which he evidently looks upon with the eye and heart of a Christian hero. Its trials and severe sacrifices he considered but meagre things in view of the high and holy cause which inspired and impelled his young heart to go hence far from his native land.

The address of the young Missionaries, Dr. Eaton and Mr. Cady, were so affecting as to bring throbs from every heart and tears from many an eye. Mr. Jenkins is to sail in a few days, with his bride, for China. He is just married to Miss Sarah Jones, a well-educated and pious young lady, in Lewis County, N. Y.

Mr. Haswell goes to Burmah. He is to be married next week to Miss Libbie Miller, daughter of Asher Miller, Esq., of Rome, N. Y. May the winds and waves gently bear them away to the home of their future labor and love.

On Monday evening a brilliant assemblage attended the Anniversary of the Æonian and Adelphian Societies. Wm. H. C. Hosmer, Esq., a lawyer by profession, of Avon, N. Y., was the poet of the evening. He was greeted with every demonstration of welcome.

Mr. Hosmer's theme was one of universal interest, "Home Associations."

It was a poem of the heart, that carried back the wanderer to the scenes of his boyhood—to "Memory's Holy Land"—the tired student, way-worn on the march of life, to the freshness and beauty of his College days:

Back to the forest where the shell it burst,
Back to the Northern home it looked on first.

Educational.

The following paper, prefaced by a few cogent remarks, was read by Mr. H. L. Stuart, of New-York, before the National Teachers' Association, at its late meeting in Washington:

Mr. President: I desire to submit the following questions affecting the present condition of the existing course of study and instruction in the common schools of the United States, which is admitted on all hands to come very far short of giving the practical results of available and definite information necessary to enable young men and women, on leaving school, to engage in the occupations of every day life with efficiency and success. The non-application of principles to practice, the almost entire absence of illustrative apparatus, and of oral and illustrated instruction, with a complete ignoring of anything like a recognition of the humbler occupations by which the great mass of the people in this country earn their bread, in the Common Schools and in the Normal education bestowed upon teachers who are specially designed to exercise their professional vocation in the Common Schools, is an overshadowing evil that has often been animadverted upon. The questions which I herewith submit are designed to meet and remedy these deficiencies. The leading occupations of the great mass of the pupils, girls and boys, numbering millions, who must receive their entire school education in the common schools, may be enumerated in the following order:

First—Farming, which is generally pursued with little or no reference to agriculture in its intelligent and scientific relations. Instructions in this branch being absolutely unknown in the Common School course.

Second—Household management, the universal employment of woman, is almost universally pursued without any knowledge of, or reference to, a science of domestic economy, or an intelligent understanding of the laws of health and dietetics. Who ever heard of instruction in domestic economy in a Common School in this country?

Third—Sewing or needlework, as connected with the home wardrobe and manufactures, an employment that has withered and blighted prematurely the bloom, the life, and happiness of millions of women in every age, especially where Christianity and civilization have prevailed.

Fourth—Machine and other manufacturing operations, employments that engage more than a million of persons, a great majority of whom are as ignorant of the scientific and intelligent basis upon which they are supposed to work as the cast metal placed in their hands—a fact that accounts for the indifference and general want of interest and conscience manifested by the great body of this class in anything they are *hired* to do. Little or no instruction or attention has ever been given in mechanics or the commonest knowledge required in the pursuit of those employments in the Common Schools.

Hence, it becomes a question of paramount interest and concern to ascertain, if possible, the extent of the evils or deficiencies, and the best methods for correcting and supplying them. The National Teachers' Association, assembled in the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, is the most proper organization or tribunal to consider and pass upon this important matter, and to decide what additions and hitherto unemployed available means may be used to give increased efficiency, power and completeness to the course of instruction imparted to the mass of the children of the people of in the Common Schools of the United States.

QUESTIONS.

I would ask to what extent and by what methods is it practicable to introduce specific instruction in the following branches, and to make them effective parts in the legal course of study, in all of our Common Schools, and what has already been done toward introducing any of them there.

First—Instruction in Agriculture as connected with the farm and the garden, coupled with practical illustrations and applications, to be conducted chiefly at the homes of the pupils, girls and boys, under the direction of the teacher and care of parents.

Second—Instruction in the Science of Household Management, Domestic Economy and Dietetics, as affecting common cookery, home comfort, and good order, also the Science and the Art of Dressing, effectively imparted by the teacher in school, with practical illustrations and applications conducted mainly at home under the care and eye of mothers, thus intimately combining the interest of the teacher, the pupil and parents, in the labors and success of the classroom, and removing an objection often raised, that school and home influences are antagonistic and frequently neutralize and demoralize, the best intentions and efforts of the teacher.

Third—Instruction in Mechanics, practically illustrated and applied in labor-saving devices adapted to the household and the farm, and especially such as affect the employments of woman, together with sewing and other machines as a part of the regular school apparatus.

Fourth—Instructions in the principles of Mechanics, as adapted to the workshop and manufactory, with actual applications and illustrations by the teachers in and out of school.

Fifth—The newspaper and periodical considered as a useful element and means of instruction in the schoolroom. The Press, the mightiest engine of human progress, the teeming library of the million, the omnipresent voice, ever giving expression to the thoughts, discoveries, inventions, and the intellectual vitalities of the present.

Sixth—Instruction in Physical Training, Gymnastics, Calisthenics, Physiology, Sanitary Sciences, and the Laws of Health and Life.

Seventh—Instructions in Music—the piano and other musical instruments considered as school furniture, and what has already been done to accomplish this end.

Eighth—Instruction in Book-keeping, and in the common forms of every-day business affairs, for both girls and boys.

Ninth—Instruction in the simple elements of Architecture, as affecting the building and fitting up of homes for the people; also, in Art, Taste, and Ornamental Horticulture.

Tenth—Instruction in the simple elements of Civil Government, the Constitution of the United States, and of the several States, and in Illustrated Political Economy.

Eleventh—Instruction for adults in day or evening schools.

How can a really useful and practical course of instruction be devised for the benefit of the millions of our fellow citizens, of foreign and native origin, who need and would gladly avail themselves of it, if it were made really useful and attractive in the direction of their respective necessities and daily occupations?

Twelfth—Instruction in the Science of Language—the natural and only proper basis for the effective, easy and complete development of the mental faculties.

Language practically applied and illustrated in its scientific principles, signs, and relations to thought and expression, should be substituted for mathematics as the foundation for a practical and efficient course of instruction in our Common Schools. To this, who says nay?

Thirteenth—Organization and Instruction for Primary Schools. The kind of Teachers required.

What has already been done to perfect a Primary School organization, and to create an effective, natural, scientific course of instruction adapted to the harmonious, consistent, symmetrical and attractive development of the mind of the little pupil from the very outset, when it changes its home-life to its more public life of the school room, and the maternal voice and attentions are supplied by the teacher—a stranger? What should be the characteristics of such a teacher.

These questions are submitted in order that each may receive special attention, now or at some future time, as may be deemed expedient by the Association. I desire to hear discussion, and have judgment passed upon them. I have something to say on some of them, with results and demonstrations already obtained.

Another Great Trotting Match on Eclipse Course, L. I.

FLORA TEMPLE AGAIN VICTORIOUS OVER PRINCESS IN A TWO MILE HEAT.

The trotting match of yesterday on the Eclipse Course, between *Flora Temple* and *Princess* was the exciting topic in the sporting world for a week past, since *Flora* beat *Princess*, in that celebrated time of 2:22, on Tuesday of last week. The California mare still had a multitude of admirers, who, with one consent, averred that she was not fairly treated on that occasion,—was not allowed to show her mettle, was held back by her driver,—in short, they declared that the race was bought and sold before it came off, and that *Princess* could fairly beat *Flora* any day she pleased, especially on a two mile trotting match. On that day of the 2:22, a week ago, it was a one mile heat; but only ties *Flora*, they said, against *Princess* on a two mile trot and you would see how *Flora* would break down Yes, indeed, you would. *Princess* on the second mile would make the smallest of potatoes of *Flora*. Wait and see.

Well, the interested portion of the sporting community waited and saw yesterday. They left the City by—we were going to say hundreds, but it was really by thousands: and so earnest was the disposition to be on the Course that the Long Island Railroad Company, who furnished what they supposed to be cars enough for room and to spare, found that they had miscalculated, so that when the train passed through the tunnel on Atlantic-street, partisans of the one mare or the other hung like bees about a hive, or ragged boys about a molasses barrel, or office-seekers about a newly-elected President. The locomotive almost declined to run, feeling its energies over-tasked. When the Course was reached, the number assembled to witness the trot was increased to twelve or thirteen thousand. Coaches from the St. Nicholas and other Hotels, and stages from the City, were there by dozens, while hacks might have been reckoned by scores. The female department was very dazzlingly represented, as usual, and was perhaps a little faster than usual.

There was a remarkable shyness about betting. Eoff was to drive *Princess*, and McMann was to drive *Flora*. Eoff was not a favorite. Bets on time ranged from 4:53 to 4:54 for the two miles on *Flora*. 100 to 80 was offered on her and taken; then 100 to 70; and the ardor of her admirers led them to offer 100 to 60, 100 to 50, and in one case 100 to 40. *Flora* was the heroine, *Flora* was the girl.

She did not disappoint her lovers. She appeared on the course, in preliminary trot, warming herself up for the effort, as if she meant to say, winking with one eye—the left or right eye, just as you chanced to be placed towards her—"Here I am again, my friends; I intend to win; don't be afraid of me; bet high in my favor; I am going to win; don't be afraid of me." Yes, and she knew it—at least, her driver knew it. It was all the same to *Flora* and her friends.

On the first mile of the first heat, she made a false start. Starting again, *Princess* won the inside and kept it, keeping also a little ahead, until the turn of the fourth quarter, when *Flora* overtook and passed her, coming in one length ahead. Dashing on for the second mile, *Flora* gained the inside, and *Princess* broke. *Flora* went round the course so far ahead that *Princess* had no chance of overtaking her, and came in so triumphantly in advance that it was the opinion of the majority that *Princess* was distanced. So much so, indeed, that the judges had to leave their stand and go to take measurement. They decided that *Princess* had just saved herself, and was not distanced. The time in this heat was—First quarter on First Mile, 35 seconds; second and third quarters, 111 seconds; entire mile, 2:23. Second mile, first quarter, 36 seconds; second and third quarters, 113½ seconds; entire mile, 2:27½; making the heat of two miles in 4:50½, actually the shortest time on record.

Then *Flora Temple* was embraced, was followed to her stable by an applauding multitude. Bets were freely offered—100 to 50, 100 to 40—but no takers The parties who backed out said it was "jockied," and refused to risk their money.

The second heat commenced amid extra excitement. *Princess* broke at the start, and *Flora* held up They started again, *Princess* leading by a length; on the second quarter, *Flora* went nearly up to her; on the third quarter, went ahead of her; on the fourth, just passed her, and came in one length ahead. Then for the second mile. *Flora* went off at a trot, dashed immensely ahead, and kept it up. Around the track she kept it up, and came in so far ahead that the driver of *Princess* slacked his rein when he had cleared the distancing post, and coolly walked in. *Flora Temple* won the money (nominally $1,000, best two out of three), and the race, making time, in this second heat, as follows: first quarter, 36¼ seconds; second and third quarters, 111¼ seconds; entire mile, 2:24. Second mile—first quarter, 37¾; second and third quarters, 114¼; entire mile, 2:41—making the second heat of two miles in 5 minutes and 5 seconds.

Was it a fair race or an unfair one? Those who won said it was a fair one; those who lost declared it was unfair. But there were very few who either lost or won; and it was an opinion freely expressed that the competition between these two mares was about "played out." There certainly was less enthusiasm yesterday than on previous occasions, But thousands of dollars (the admission to the Course was a dollar) went yesterday into somebody's treasury, and the "little joker," three card monté and "sweat," had their votaries and victims. Under these circumstances, probably, *Flora Temple* and *Princess* will run again.

Union Course, L. I.—Novel Trotting.—Tuesday, Aug. 16. Match $1,000; mile heats, in harness.

P. Goff, names a double team *Pug* and *Lantern's* mate.............. 1 1

H. Woodruff names s. m. *Widow McCree* (in harness).............. 2 2

Time—2:39; 2:33.

Widow McCree was the favorite at $100 to $20. The knowing ones were heavy losers on this trot.

CIVIC BANQUET TO THE RICHMOND GRAYS.

Speeches of Mayor Mayo, of Richmond, Mayor Tiemann, of New-York, and the Representatives of our City Authorities.

The Richmond Grays were yesterday the recipients of another ovation. The Second and Fifth Companies of the National Guard, commanded respectively by Captains Shaler and Speight, formed into line about 2 o'clock in Lafayette-place, and marched thence through Broadway to the Brandreth House, in front of which the Richmond Grays were drawn up to receive them. From the Brandreth House the guests and their escort marched to the Metropolitan Hotel, and thence to the City Hall Park, where they were reviewed by Mayor Tiemann, of this City, Mayor Mayo, of Richmond, and the deputed members of the City Council. About 7 o'clock in the evening the march was resumed, and the Richmond Grays and their entertainers were conducted to the Metropolitan Hotel, where an exquisite dinner was provided at the expense of the City. The Messrs. Leland superintended the arrangements in person, and, by their own endeavors and the admirable promptitude which their presence insured, contributed in no small degree to the success of the *fête*.

The splendid band of the Seventh Regiment furnished the music. Among the guests were Mayor Mayo, of Richmond; Mayor Tiemann, of this City; J. F. Terpison, Esq, Jas. H. Recor, Esq, Capt. W. H. Truman, Dr. R. B. Moseley, Capt. Dimmock, John H. Græme, (of the Richmond *Whig*,) Samuel E. Dore, Jno. Blair, Thos. Bulkley and John L. Knowles. Alderman Adams and Councilman Laimbeer acted as Vice-Presidents, and conducted the festival to a most satisfactory termination.

In proposing the first sentiment, Mayor Tiemann remarked that they had met together this evening to do honor to the Richmond Grays, of Virginia, and to the Mayor of Richmond. For this purpose the members of the Seventh Regiment had requested him to propose with all the honors the health of their guests. In the first place, however, and in conformity with the prearranged list of toasts, he felt gratified in being called on to propose, as the principal sentiment, *The President of the United States.*—This was responded to by a round of cheers.

The second toast, *The Governor of the State of Virginia*, was warmly applauded.

The third, in recognition of the public appreciation of the services of *The Governor of the State of New-York*, was replied to by Mr. Benjamin F. Manniere.

A letter from the Governor, regretting his inability to attend, was read by the President. Letters from other individuals were also submitted and applauded.

The next toast was, *The Mayor of Richmond.*—Mayor Mayo replied. He said that if he were to be on this occasion and thoroughly empowered to respond for New York as a State, he would stand before the Democratic majority and abide their fate, whatever it might be. He thanked the Seventh Regiment for their unbounded hospitality to the Richmond Grays, and was eloquent in denouncing those who would dissolve the Union.

The health of *The Mayor of New-York*, was received with repeated plaudits.

Mayor Tiemann replied, and, in the course of his remarks (which, like those that had preceded them were almost entirely inaudible,) reciprocated the good feeling expressed on the part of the Richmond Grays, and extended to them, on behalf of the City, a most cordial welcome.

Following these toasts were one to *The Municipalities of New-York and Richmond*, one to *Virginia*, which was acknowledged by Col. Peyton, and subsequently a series of toasts in honor of *Our Military Guests*, (responded to by Capt. Elliott,) *The Army*, *The Navy*, *The Press*, *The Ten Governors*, and *The Ladies*. When the responses to these had been delivered there was an evident anxiety on the part of most of the *convives* to withdraw without further delay.

COUNTERFEITING.

Another Counterfeiting Establishment broken up—Important Arrest in Troy.

From the Troy Times, Aug. 15.

Deputy United States Marshals Shattuck, of Syracuse, and Olmsted, of Rochester, with Deputy Sheriff Stafford, of Canajoharie, arrested this morning, in this city, Amos I. Haight, Caroline, his wife, and Dallas, his son, at their residence, No. 182 Third-street, on a charge of manufacturing and uttering counterfeit coin, and Frederick M. Gantz and Polly, his wife, at their house on Ida Hill, on double charges of counterfeiting and forgery. They found in possession of the parties, at both places, a large quantity of finished and unfinished coin—ten cent pieces, quarters and halves—together with the plaster-of-paris moulds, acids, presses, plates and dies for altering bank notes, a large quantity of altered bills on different banks—seventy or eighty thousand dollars' worth; in fact, the complete apparatus of a counterfeiting establishment, with all its appurtenances and belongings. They left with their prisoners this morning at 11 o'clock, for Auburn, where the United States Court is now in session. There is no doubt whatever of their indictment at this term, and their conviction is a moral certainty.

The circumstances under which the arrest was made are very singular, as exhibiting the fatuity of crime, and the certainty of eventual detection. Haight was a leading member of a mystic circle of counterfeiters, whose operations extend through all the cities between Troy and Buffalo. Recently, another member, who had operated with him in his rascally transactions, was arrested in a Western city. He informed an officer of the existence of the gang, the nature of its transactions, its head quarters, its bywords, and everything necessary to facilitate investigations and insure the arrest of the guilty.

On Thursday last, Marshals Shattuck and Olmstead, and Officer Stafford, came down from the West, and instituted a series of inquiries that put them in possession of information as to the whereabouts of the Haights. They concealed themselves during the day. At evening, Stafford, who is a Deputy Sheriff of Montgomery county, and can on occasion be as cool as a cucumber and as solemn as a Quaker meeting, went to the house No. 182 Third-street, inquired for the elder Haight, and was admitted to the presence. After making the mystic sign of the rascally gang, and putting himself on good terms with the wary scoundrel, Stafford announced that he was in the counterfeiting business, and that his object was the purchase of a quantity of stuff for circulation at the West. There did not seem to be any disposition to disbelieve him, but the Haights evidently considered it best to move cautiously, and the officer was subjected to a scorching examination by father, wife, and son. The information given by the western prisoner, however, stood him good, and he was enabled to satisfy them on every point. The result was that he was told to come again, and he would be accommodated.

Stafford was frequently at the house of the Haights after that and was through them introduced to Gantz, the Ida Hill counterfeiter. On Saturday night, Amos I. Haight invited him to take part with them in making the coin. He exhibited to him all the apparatus, and instructed him as to its use. A lump of base metal weighing several pounds was melted, run into moulds representing ten, twenty-five, and fifty-cent pieces, and galvanized. The woman and son took part in the operations, and were quite as expert as the father and his Ida Hill accomplice. The coins, after coming from the moulds, were rough upon the edges and imperfect. There was a machine for smoothing them and bringing out their features, and this was the woman's business. Stafford—or Baker, as he represented himself to be—bought a quantity of the bogus stuff, paid for it, and took it to his official comrades. Yesterday, he was in company with the counterfeiters most of the time, and with them visited Ida Hill, and ascertained where some apparatus was he had not before seen.

All things being ready, this morning at 4 o'clock the officers proceeded to make the arrests. They found the Haights in bed, and it may well be supposed that they were considerably astonished to learn that their quondam accomplice stood to them as the stern agent of the laws they had violated. Their rage on account of the deception practiced on them, and their shame because they had been so shrewdly tricked, were unbounded. A complete search of the premises resulted in the seizure of more finished and unfinished coin than a strong man could lift, and of the apparatus we have mentioned. Gantz and his wife were arrested at their house on Ida Hill. In the pocket of her dress the woman had several hundred dollars in bogus and altered bills, and some base coin. Haight was a helper clerk in the store of Francis A. Fales, on River-street, and has heretofore borne a passably good character. Gantz and his wife have long been known as engaged in the counterfeit business. They were mixed up in the Morgan L. Brown affair, and at that time we saw a letter written by him to an accomplice in New-York, informing him of the danger of arrest, and advising him to destroy all the "queer" in his possession. One of the presses belonged to Sylvanus H. Reynolds, the West Troy counterfeiter, who escaped some time since from the Cooperstown jail, and was arrested in New-York last week and returned to his old quarters.

It is easy to see that this arrest is one of very great importance, as it closes up one source from which a vast amount of bogus currency has issued to flood the community. The officers worked their game exceedingly well, and have reason to be proud of their success. Only great shrewdness could have entrapped rascals so expert and so familiar with all the dangers of their shameful vocation and the modes of escape from them. Officer Stafford, especially, played a dangerous game. In all probability his life would have been the penalty at the hands of the desperate men, had his duplicity been discovered. The whole community will rejoice that a portion of the scoundrelly gang with which this section of the country has long been infested are in a fair way of receiving their deserts, and it is to be hoped that many others of that ilk, of whose guilt there is a moral certainty, may soon be similarly entrapped. We can very readily and uncomplainingly meet the loss of a score or two of such characters.

It is well to remark that while others have supposed him honest, the fact that the Haights made counterfeit coin has not been unknown to our officers. It was revealed by a man arrested last Winter, who had a quantity in his boots, purchased from them. But in that case Judge Hall held that the mere possession of coin was not sufficient to warrant conviction. For that reason it was deemed best to postpone the arrest until some further facts had been brought to light. It would have been accomplished in a few days, in any event.

Arrest of Counterfeiters—Large Haul of Counterfeit Money.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

Steamer Superior, Friday, Aug. 12, 1859.

Officers Reany, Gudgeon, Bleaks and Colby, of Cincinnati, assisted by Mr. J. W. Gavit, of Madison, and Marshal Howard, of Jeffersonville, arrested, yesterday, (Thursday,) about 3 P. M., a gang of counterfeiters on board a flat-boat, called the *Blue Bird*, lying on the Indiana shore, about twelve miles above Louisville. The officers rowed up in a skiff from Louisville, and took them by surprise.

The party consisted of an old man named Johnson and his two sons. In a trunk on board the boat they found plates, presses, and all the tools required for getting up spurious Bank notes. They also found, secreted on board, about $10,000 in spurious notes, consisting of $3's on the Southern Bank of Kentucky, at Russellville, and $1's on the Bank of Kentucky, Bowling Green Branch. They are both well calculated to deceive. The $3's on the Southern Bank of Kentucky are the most dangerous. The engraving on the $1's is not so good. The signatures are pronounced excellent.

Their ostensible business was selling cloths, horses and grain-measures, with which their boat was loaded, to the farmers along the shore. The boat was a very neat affair—furnished nicely. I saw her lying at Jeffersonville. It is evident that they had a good time of it, floating cozily down the Ohio. When arrested, they made no resistance—not having time to get their arms, which were found hanging over the door. They were somewhat ashamed at being taken so easily, but did not say a word. I am indebted to Mr. S. W. Gavit, of Madison, one of the party who took them, for this information. They were taken to Jeffersonville, examined and sent to jail at Charleston, Clark County, Ind., to answer at the next term of the Court there. Inclosed I send you a specimen of each counterfeit.

The old man Johnson has served out one term in the Penitentiary for the same offence, as also his wife, for passing the bills. The man that arrested him before was named Gavit, a brother of the one that assisted in arresting him this time. When arrested on Thursday, turning to Mr. Gavit, he asked him his name. On being told, he placed his hand on his bowed head, as if trying to recall the name, repeating, "Gavit?—Gavit?" Then, suddenly looking up at Mr. Gavit, and shaking his head mournfully, he said, "Ah! Mr. Gavit, I ought to have known you."

The bills were done up in packages, ready for sale. There are a great many in circulation. Those that were found on the boat were all new. Before circulating them, they are colored with alum and tobacco juice, and rubbed through the hair, to give them an old and dirty appearance.

Summer Fashions in France.

From a Paris Correspondent.

Elegant inventions could not very well come to a stand-still at Paris, and the new material called grenadine, which we mentioned last week, is being perfected in various ways. The embroidery which renders the fabric so rich and expensive is done with a tambour needle; and at la maison Gagelin, we see the skirts are made with a deep-tambouréd flounce, which is surmounted with three much narrower flounces. The foundation is sprinkled with spots or florets, and the low corsage is finished off with a ribbon sash worked with garlands. Simple spotted grenadine makes a less costly robe, and in such a case, the flounces should be of the color of the spot, and trimmed with frills of taffetas. These dresses will be all the rage at country and sea-side réunions. They are light, they keep clean, and they will come in conveniently when muslins are thrown aside. The colors on which the embroidery shows to greatest advantage are gray and light green. Another novelty just beginning to be known is the shaded dress. It is made in four or five shades of green or violet. The darkest tint is employed for the foundation, and over this are ruches one within the other, the lightest shade always being in the centre. These robes are so elegant that they are frequently made to wear both high and low. The high bodice is made with a band and quite plain, fastening in front with passementerie or taffetas buttons. The sleeves are very large below, and surrounded by a ruche in five shades, which is carried up the opening to the shoulder. The sash is also shaded and fastened at the side with a large bow. The low corsage has a plaited berthe composed of every shade, the colors growing fainter towards the top, and the sleeves and undersleeves are trimmed with shaded ribbon. The effect is admirably pretty.

Young ladies have lately forsaken black velvet braces, and they substitute white muslin, plain or embroidered. The neck is left bare, and the braces are often of the same pattern as the dress, trimmed with white guipure or narrow ribbon, blue or green. However simple the costume, it is instantly enlivened by the addition of these braces.

A cloudy day brings out black taffetas dresses, and especially those which are spotted with straw-colored silk. Numbers of our most fashionable ladies have provided themselves with these dresses to wear when the sun goes in. They are as serviceable as black, and a little brighter looking. They are made perfectly plain, very full at the bottom, and diminishing to such an extent towards the waist that the bodice and skirt appear to be of one piece, of the form called Gabrielle. This fashion is confined to thickish materials. Muslins are still gathered in at the waist and worn with little flounced fichus.

Straw trimmings and corn upon bonnets have become so general, that feathers are once more in favor for *les grandes toilettes*.

The fashion for decorating ladies' slippers either by needlework, by figured patterns on the leather, or other material, or by the insertion of colored silk or satin, old as it is, has just been materially improved upon. Mr. Leprince, of Regent-street, London, has contrived a method of changing the pieces of colored satin as often as the wearer desires, without in any way injuring the slipper. He makes a little pocket in the upper part of the slipper, under the perforations of the pattern, into which is placed the piece of colored satin to be worn. When the wearer wishes to change the color, nothing is easier than to withdraw one piece and insert another. A dozen pieces of satin on stiff linings of various colors and shades are sold with the slippers. Tasteful bows and ribbons with buckles may be also attached to the shoes by a simple contrivance, and as easily removed. The novelty has for its name the "cameleon shoe."

From Pike's Peak—Miners Killed by Indians.

The *Rocky Mountain News* has the following: Wm. M. Slaughter, who was in company with Dr. J. L. Shank, of Hagerstown, Md., and J. B. Kennedy, of Plottsmouth, Nebraska when they were killed by the Utah Indians, publishes the following account of the affair and of his escape:

"On Sunday afternoon, the 26th inst., we were encamped on the south side of the summit of the snowy range of mountains which divide the waters of Vasquez's Fork, the South Platte, and the branches that run from the northeast corner of the Park into the South Fork of the Platte. Our camp was within five hundred feet of the summit of the highest of the range in this vicinity, and entirely above the belt of timber that encircles the base of the mountains. During the afternoon, some four or five Utah Indians were around our camp, who appeared to be friendly, thus causing no uneasiness in our party.

About four o'clock, two hours after we had dined, the Doctor started towards the summit of the ridge to take a look at the country around as well as to keep an eye on the camp; while Mr. Kennedy and myself went eastward to prospect in a gorge of the mountain half a mile off. We left the camp a little before the Doctor, and when we had gone three hundred yards, heard the report of a gun over the hill in the direction the Doctor had taken; but, thinking he had shot at some bison calves seen before in that vicinity, we did not feel uneasy. We had advanced some twenty steps further and were descending a precipice when we heard another shot in the same direction; we turned to go back, thinking, perhaps, the Doctor might be in some difficulty with the Indians, when two shots were fired upon us, one hitting Mr. Kennedy in the centre of the back, near the waist, and passing through him, felling him quickly; the other striking the ground near my feet.

I turned and went to Mr. K.'s side, and he told me he could not live. Seeing no Indians, I ascended the rocks the way we had come, and looked for the Doctor. I could not see him, but saw two Indians coming down the hill toward me. I fired at one of them with my revolver, but without apparent effect as they were some eighty yards off. They fled back over the ridge when they saw me. Having seen nothing of the Doctor, I returned to Mr. Kennedy; he was still alive, and I got his revolver, which he had dropped when he first fell, and gave to him, telling him if further attacked in my absence to use it if possible. I then went toward camp to look out for the Doctor, and saw four Indians ride over the ridge, come down about half way to camp, and stop about where I supposed the Doctor had probably fallen. Two of them alighted, and commenced, apparently, to strip and scalp him—the rocks around prevented my seeing his person at all. All things at camp seemed undisturbed—the horse grazing and the fire uninterrupted. I went back and found Kennedy not yet dead, but sinking fast, it being about half an hour since he was shot. I left him to find a place of defence for myself, expecting every moment an attack, I found a book in the rock, about thirty steps from where Kennedy lay; here I was located until dark.

About sundown a shot was fired, close to where I was, as I supposed by Kennedy and I heard a tramping as of persons passing down the rocks toward where he lay—all was then still. Supposing from these circumstances that he had been killed and scalped as well as robbed, and deeming it unsafe for me to wander among the rocks after dark in search of him, I left my place of retreat and started across the Snowy Range in the night. I reached the summit about 10 o'clock P. M., and commenced my descent through a dangerous and difficult gorge, which I completed between 12 and 1 o'clock. I traveled all that night and the next day, intending to reach Jackson's Diggings before dark. At noon I found myself 15 miles southeast of Jackson's, and five miles from the road leading thereto. Wearied with fatigue and hunger so as almost entirely to prevent my progress, I traveled by small distances until I came to the road, where, meeting a team, I camped for the night.

Late in the afternoon of the next day, the 20th, I arrived at Gregory's, where a meeting of the miners was immediately called, a statement of the facts made, and one hundred men enlisted to go in pursuit of the murderers, and revenge the death of our men. Messengers were also sent to all the mines, Auraria and Denver, to acquaint the people of the occurrence. The company enlisted is appointed to start on their expedition on the 30th inst., proceed to the scene o action, and bury the bodies if found.

Gen. Cass on Naturalization Indorsed in England.

From the London Marine Chronicle, July 28.

"Once a gentleman, always a gentleman," is the old adage. Once a subject, always a subject, is another form of the same question, which, in the present complicated state of the political relations of the world, deserves a serious consideration.

Has, in fact, the Government of a country a presumptive and natural right over those who happen to be born in it, which cannot be cancelled except by the direct consent of that country itself? Or, has the subject the right of foregoing his claim on his country, and by so doing releasing himself from the claims of his country on himself, by no further process than that of his own free will.

A clever Frenchwoman once complained that the burden of existence was thrust upon her without her own consent. If the irremediable claims of our country upon us were allowed, we might complain, with much more reason, that we had, without our own consent, to bear the burden of our nationality. There are nations in the world whose laws and habits are not altogether in accordance with our present notions of the freedom and progress of humanity. It would be somewhat hard on the more enterprising portion of those who happened to be born in such States, and who are not altogether satisfied with them, that they have no means of freeing themselves from obligations of which they see all the iniquity and injustice. The Turk and the Japanese who had studied Jeremy Bentham, and imbibed a distaste for the judicial precepts of the Koran, or the custom of "happy dispatch" might be allowed to feel sore if he were told that the accident of his birth within certain degrees of longitude and latitude bound him irrevocably and inalienably to certain laws and regulations. Or, to take a less violent case, if the citizen of any State finds that the Constitution of that State prevents him from following out the career for which he is best fitted, he might grumble at being precluded by an inexorable rule of birth from seeking another country. Is the accident of birth the only one which man has no power to remedy or to control? A man may enter another religion, another family, another profession; he may adopt another name from the one with which he was born. Is this country alone to have a hold upon him to which he never consented, and which he is not to be permitted to sever? The idea is so absurd, that it only requires to be properly put to receive universal reprobation.

A lengthened assertion of the right of expatriation as one of the rights of man will be found elsewhere, in a dispatch from Gen. Cass to the American Minister at Hanover. The occasion arises from a demand made by the Hanoverian Government on a man born in Hanover, subsequently naturalized in America, and returning by accident to the place of his birth, to undertake military service. The American Government, firmly and with justice, repudiates the claim. It would, in fact, be monstrous if a person who found the laws of a military nation at variance with his views, could not, by renouncing its protection, absolve himself from its claim.

At the same time, the constant and increasing migration of individuals from their own to other countries renders it highly advisable that no doubt should exist on the matter; and the right should be defined and acknowledged by every nation in the world. More than once serious difficulties have arisen from the want of a clear understanding on this head, in reference to the mutual position of French and British subjects. Instances have occurred lately when Frenchmen naturalized in England have claimed the protection of the French law; and, on the other hand, that same law has been attempted to be put in force against them. Neither party seems fairly to have understood their position. Moreover the process of naturalization ought not to be left to the mere caprice of the several states.

The question is one which ought to be treated by general accord, and till that is done we cannot hope to escape occasional entanglements, all the more annoying because they might be so easily avoided.

Ruffianism in Baltimore.—On Sunday evening a party of city rowdies, on their return from the Baltimore County Camp Meeting, stopped at the Hammett House, three miles on the Hookstown road, Mr. Hartzell, proprietor. A number of ladies and gentlemen, who were at supper in the hotel, were compelled to fly from the table. The rowdies broke up everything they could lay their hands on, and chased the inmates from the house, beating and stoning them. A little boy was struck, Mrs. Hartzell, the mother of the proprietor, eighty years of age, knocked down and maltreated, as also was Mrs. Hartzell, his wife. The rowdies then took to their buggies and drove to the city. They are all known, however, and warrants have been taken out for their arrest, and placed in the hands of the Sheriff of the county. It appears the attack originated, not in the determination of the assailants not to pay for what they drank, which was not demanded by Mr. Hartzell, seeing a fight would be the result; but in the determination of the rowdies to have a disturbance anyhow. They commenced by seizing all liquors and cigars they wanted, and dashing the surplus about the floor. Windows were broken, doors unhinged; and mirrors smashed. Besides the above assaults, a young man named George Barnett, for daring to defend himself, was set upon, stabbed with a knife, and cut over the head with a "billy." After the rowdies left the premises, the house was closed up and barricaded, so fearful was the proprietor that the vandals would return and burn the house down. Mr. Hartzell will sustain a severe loss, not only in furniture, but in the dispersion of his boarders, the result of the occurrence.

A Camp-Meeting at Martha's Vineyard—Immense Turn-Out.—The camp-meeting at Martha's Vineyard is a prodigious affair, according to a correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, who writes from the "Wesleyan Grove:"

"The social religious exercises in the tents have been of a most interesting character, a large number participating in them. These exercises will be continued during the day, as there is no probability that it will cease raining till night. Most of the tents are well arranged for a rainy day, and the inmates suffer but little inconvenience from the storm. Many of the tents have good floors, and are furnished with two coverings of cloth; we think a board or shingle roof would be an improvement still, and one which we have no doubt will soon be adopted. A great improvement has been made on the encampment, in localizing the tents the present year. A grand avenue has been laid out, half a mile in length, and the plan of the streets is generally well advised. A new building has been erected, two stories high, with rooms for various purposes, at an expense of about twelve hundred dollars. The whole amount expended for improvements the present year is sixteen hundred dollars. Other improvements, contemplated another year, will require about the same amount. And probably the same amount annually will be required for many years to come. There are about ten acres that may be conveniently occupied with tents, and from the present appearances it will not be many years before the whole space will be thus occupied. It is estimated that the tents at present on the ground are worth about $40,000, each tent being valued from $5 to $49. This, we are satisfied is a very moderate estimate. It is estimated that there are now 5,000 persons on the ground, and as we pass through the various streets and avenues, though the rain is descending freely, all seem dry, comfortable and happy."

From Coast of Africa.—By the arrival of brig *Marshal Ney*, from St. Paul, West Coast of Africa, we have received advices to June 23. Business was very dull on the Coast, and Palm Oil very high and scarce

Concerning the family of the late Dr. Alexander, the New-York correspondent of the Boston *Post* writes: "In a former letter I have referred to the wealth of the ecclesiastical society of which the Rev. Dr. James W. Alexander was the almost idolized pastor. A few years ago the financial managers of the society voted to advance the minister's salary from $4,000 to $5,000 per annum. Upon communicating this resolution to Dr. Alexander they were surprised to receive from the intended beneficiary a courteous but firm declination of the proposed addition to his income, upon the ground that his style of living was already more than fully met by his salary; and his preference was plainly expressed that the money thus offered him should be made more useful in some needier family circle. The money, however, had been by formal vote appropriated, and must be expended in accordance with the original design. It was, therefore, in part, put into the shape of a policy upon the pastor's life for $5,590. This amount, consequently, is now, together with accumulated savings from his income, in all amounting to about $12,000, a legacy to the widow and children who survive. The whole-hearted whole-souled members of the church, not satisfied with this, have discussed and are perfecting a plan to raise a sufficient sum, in addition to that above named, to form a fund of $25,000 or $30,000 for the independent support of Dr. Alexander's family,

OUR MILANESE CORRESPONDENCE

Fury of the Republicans against the Peace---Symptoms of Revolt in Venetia---Feeling in Sardinia and Central Italy---Rage against England as well as France and Austria---Garibaldi.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILAN, 24th July, 1859.

Those who have watched day by day for months and years beside the sick-bed of a beloved friend, who during a few weeks have seen a real and rapid amelioration give promise of recovery and then have witnessed as sudden and still more certain a relapse precluding all hope for the future—those only can fully realize the condition of Italy at the present hour. Words fail me to express the funereal gloom that veils the Lombard cities since the peace of Villafranca clouded the sky which for months had worn such bright and cloudless hues. After dispatching my letter of the 13th I set out for Como and the neighboring towns. Even there, where from 3 to 4,000 *Garibaldini* are drilling and still preparing to join the camp, the dejected, grief-stricken aspect of the inhabitants was sad to see. The younger of the recruits (and some are mere children) still dilate with childish glee on the future battles to be fought and glory to be won, but the elders shake their heads, curse the destiny that hindered them from sharing in the engagements of the past, feeling in their heart of hearts that the future holds nothing for them but inaction and disappointment. The solemn commemoration of the battle of St. Fermo, was held last Monday, when as many as 20,000 from Milan and the surrounding towns joined the funereal procession which wound its way up to the hill where De Cristoforis and his companions fell, embodied other sentiments than those of grief for the dead fallen in the sacred fight. One witnessed there the bitter, wild outpouring of a generous people's sorrow for the vanished hopes of millions doomed to death in life, that worst of human woes. Returning to Milan, I stayed some hours at Camerlata purposely to see the field of the famous combat between the troops of Urban and Garibaldi's corps. From the balcony of the Caffe della Stazione you see the whole; before it is the square where the Austrian troops were concentrated, with 16 pieces of artillery opposite the terraced hills, against which the fire was directed. "To see these young boys rush upon the Austrians," said the garçon of the café, a very intelligent fellow, "was a sight that made one's blood freeze. Two charges and then to the bayonet. The Austrians, who for five days had been perpetrating the most unheard-of cruelties, killing these poor peasants who were passing to Como for supplies, beating us all every time they came in and did not find all they wanted to eat, fled like wild-cats terrified at the audacity of the volunteers. And after all," he added, "who knows how soon they will return." You can, I fear, form no idea of the real feelings prevailing here. The Press is gagged, and unless the correspondents of the English papers take the trouble to go among the people of one and all classes they will convey to the public a quite other than the true impression. I was not in Milan when the Emperor arrived, and I was suprised to read in the papers that he was received with acclamation. Since my return I have questioned all my friends and they give the most indignant denial to the accusation. They say that even the reception of the King was cold at first, and that the middle classes made the greatest exertions to persuade the people that he was sinned against not sinning, and that finally they succeeded; but that for the Emperor no effort was made; that when he appeared on the balcony of the palace the crowd below cried with one voice *Vogliamo la Venezia libera.* The surest proof of the existing dissatisfaction is the Governmental circular to the Press on the 16th inst., "issued on account of various articles inserted in certain journals which overstep the bounds of propriety;" articles which "represent late events as illusory, which blame an august personage towards whom gratitude ought to impose respect;" the Government expected that the journalists would have reached the "*sorrowful calm*" which pervades the population, and as they have not done so menaces "without further warning, with immediate suspension and even with absolute suppression any paper that shall speak of late events or of any other political event in improper or excessive terms, or shall moot questions which may affect the dignity and honor of the Government of the King or his magnanimous ally." Let it be said in justice to the Piedmontese that the Press of Turin is indignant at this menace, and even the *Corriere Mercantile*, a purely Governmental organ, reproducing the circular, comments on its severity, and asserts "that the language of the Milanese Press on the announcement of the treaty of peace bore the impress of the most exquisite sentiments of propriety and patriotism." And I am sure you would agree with the *Corriere*, especially when you bear in mind that Lombardy mourns not for herself but for Venice; that betrayed, deserted sister to whom "we are bound by every holy tie of suffering, sacrifice and struggle."

I wish I could send you any adequate translation of Mercantini's poem, entitled "*A Venetian Mother at the Camp of S. Martino*, 12 *July*, 1859."

The poem commences with the mother's lament, that "though San Martino is so near the frontiers, she receives no tidings of her sons, whereas from Palestro came the news, 'Attilio and Emilio live.'" The suspense becomes too terrible, and leaving Venice in the disguise of a mendicant, La Maria crosses the Mincio, and arriving on the late battle-field, which seems to her one vast sepulchre, she sees there a cross, and on it Attilio's name. The pathos of the mother's woe cannot be rendered here; yet mingling with her grief is a mother's pride for her dead warrior, whom she had named "Attilio"[*] for his country's sake, and over, she foresees the time when Venice will be decked in brightest hues, and when on her mourning garb she shall wear the tricolor, studded with Attilio's name, where

"Beautiful as ne'er before will our Venezia be,
In that bright day, my son, which thou canst never see."

But even this consolation is torn from the mother by Emilio, who, flinging himself into her arms, tells her that that "beauty will never dawn for them; that the death sentence of Venice is already signed; that she has made her weary journey but to find Attilio dead—himself condemned to die of grief in exile."

At this *duro annunzio*, the cheeks of the povera Maria, which had paled at the sight of her surviving son, flush with indignant blood; her eyes, as she fixes them upon Emilio, flash out the lightning flash of wrath, she seizes his right hand, and placing it on the cross, exclaims, "Swear that thou wilt never lay down thine arms while a breath of life remains; swear to me here above thy brother's corpse that grief shall never conquer thee; that thou wilt redden Italian soil afresh with blood. I shall rejoice if Emilio too dies thus, but thy grave shall be on Venetian soil, and thus the two lands will be united in my heart.

Oh childless will Venetian mothers be,
But Venice! our own Venice, shall be free!"

Mercantini is a Roman, but he has translated the Venetian heart into true Italian verse.

A pamphlet published here, *Venezia e la libertà d'Italia*, embodies the sentiments of the Italians on this subject. It is a rapid history of the political conditions in which Venice has been successively placed; showing how Venice and Lombardy where first enslaved, entered their prison house "struggling and divided;" how in 1848 they burst the gates and came out together struggling but united; how when "peace upon the Adige" was proposed, Lombardy replied indignantly, Better be united and unhappy than happy while Venice is in chains. "When the news reached us," continued the writer, "passing by the monstrous idea of an Italian confederation, semi-Austrian, semi-Bourbonic, with the Pope and the assassins of Perugia at its head—one thought it was that transfixed us all, that filled to the brim with bitterness every Italian heart—Austria retains Venice." Had the news arrived that the battle of Solferino was lost, and that Austria was marching on Milan from the bridges of Cassano and Lodi, it could not have produced greater consternation or profounder grief. What better right have we than the Venetians to be free? asked every voice; have they suffered less? have they fought with less courage for the common cause? is the tyranny that oppressed Venice more illegitimate? Is it expected that we, but yesterday companions in slavery; that we, free to-day, should forget our brothers groaning under the yoke of the foreigner the other side the Mincio? Ah, no! If any think that our hearts abandon Venice for a single instant; if any think that Lombard arms will abstain from attempting their liberation at once, let them cancel our names from among the peoples—let them say that we are not worthy to become great and free. In Milan, Turin, Genoa and all the cities of Piedmont and Lombardy special funereal ceremonies are being held for the Venetians who have fallen in the war. The sympathy and sorrow felt for Venice increases as we receive the news of Austrian vengeance falling on her devoted head. Daily arrests in the principal cities; among others of the Countess Contarini—a descendant of one of the oldest noble houses in Venice—simply because, her house being searched, letters from her son, fighting on the Lombard plains, were found; the Countess Sciaga, arrested under the same pretext; Alberdo Mbardi languishing ill in the prison of Josephstadt, and with him Valcpi, an author and a journalist, who has labored unceasingly for his own province of Friudi and for Italy.

I told you of the last loan enforced, in addition to the enormous taxes. Now a fresh war-tax is imposed on the Venetian provinces of 1,200,000 florins a month. Besides this forced gifts of wine, grain and cattle are imposed on every city. During this last harvest the soldiers of the different regiments invaded the fields, forced the peasants to cut the corn, to separate the chaff from the wheat, and bearing off the latter, left them the former in derision.

On Friday last a young Paduan arrived at Turin with an address from the Venetians to Count Cavour whom they believed to be still at the head of the Piedmontese Government. According to all accounts revolution is imminent, come what may; and names which hitherto have passed for synonyms of moderation and patience are among the leaders of the movement. At Padua, when the news of the peace arrived, the citizens ran about the streets like mad—threats, menaces, arrests, produced no effect. At last the Government withdrew the placards, and gave out that the news was false. According to the last sources of information, the Venetians await the promise that Piedmont will second their efforts. This assurance given, no fears for hearths or homes, for children, wives or sisters, will stay the outbreak; the Venetians feel as one man that it were better for them that the last man, woman and child among them be sacrificed than that this state of things continue.

That Piedmont cannot give this assurance is certain; that a revolution in the Venetian provinces must be unsuccessful is also certain; but that it can be prevented in the present state of suffering, of disappointment and madness, is not so sure. In my last I told you that Venice had given 10,000 volunteers during the late war. The municipal lists prove that 18,000 went up to fight that so-called war of independence, which, alas! was doomed to leave their province more enslaved than before.

The puerile reasons given by the Emperor at St. Cloud for the conclusion of peace are received here with the scorn which they deserve. What, say the Milanese, did he make war on Austria without counting the cost? Did he not know that even the Mincio carried, he must beard the lion in his den? Did he imagine that the fortresses could be taken by any other method than by assault or siege? Was he not aware that unless resolved to violate the German Confederation he could not set foot on the German Tyrol? Yet with all their just reason for indignation against the peace, the Italians do not forget the gratitude due to the French soldiers who have shed such valorous blood for the Italian cause. True it is rare now to see the French tricolor blended with the Italian; the inscriptions of *viva* Napoleon III. are rarely if ever seen; but the wounded French are tended with the same affectionate care, the same courtesy is extended to the officers, and the papers, without exception, guard against any expression which could wound the susceptibilities of the French army. Nicolo Tomasso's address embodied these sentiments. "The peace just signed, although it interrupts the course of our hopes, cannot diminish the gratitude which we owe to your sacrifices," it commences; and concludes, "the war which you have combated, which remains an unfinished monument, will live not alone in the souvenirs of Italy and France, but in the annals of humanity." I am sorry to say that the French cannot suppress, even in these moments of universal gloom, their intolerable *blagus* which grates upon the Italian ear, and makes them wish their liberators a safe return to Paris, where, on the 15th of August, they may glorify themselves and their leader to their hearts' content. Great ire is excited by the assertion of the *Constitutionnel* that King Victor was a party to the peace before it was finally concluded at Villafranca. Even Genoa, republican, rebellious Genoa, has sent up an address to the King, full of love and loyalty, such as no Genoese thought it possible that he could feel for any scion of the hitherto detested House of Savoy.

"Amid the profound sense of delusion and consternation which the unexpected announcement of peace produced throughout the country—an announcement so different from that which we had a right to expect—every heart experienced a sweet consolation in the thought, in the certainty, that that peace was no work o yours, and that pure and uncontaminated remains the name of the first soldier of Italian independence. * * * * It is not by a line of the pen that the feelings of twenty-seven millions of hearts can be canceled. * * * * Ah, ah Sire, understand your sufferings; Italy, whose cry of grief you heard, now feels the irresistible eloquence of your silence and grief, because you suffer with and for her. Italy has faith in you and in your Government. * * * * If now she weeps, her liberty and independence are blessings so incalculable that to win them it is worthy that much blood and many tears should yet be shed. Suffice it that you, Sire, remain the champion of Italian regeneration, and despondency and discouragement will endure but a few short hours; and confident in herself, Italy will feel capable of accomplishing her highest destinies."

Contrast that language with the revolt of Genoa after the battle of Novara. Then she felt that the monarchy had betrayed the Italian cause. Now she feels it is the King who has been betrayed. Every day convinces me more and more that Napoleon, in making war on Austria for his own purposes, was entirely unprepared for the manifestation of the profound hold which the idea of Italian liberty has taken in every true Italian heart. To it the Italians have sacrificed their old republican traditions, and more difficult still, their municipal jealousies, their provincial rivalries; to it the peace of Europe will be sacrificed again and yet again, until Italy, from the Alps to the sea, shall be One and Independent.

But if the would-be-liberator of Italy left this important item out of his calculations, the would-be-restorer of the Austrian Archdukes and Dukes cannot do so if he would. The attitude of the Italians in Central Italy is sublime—its calm, decided tenor, seems to say: "We have faith in ourselves and in Victor Emanuel. No noisy demonstrations, no disorder, no premature appeal to force. Let us show Europe that we have a fixed purpose; to form part of the kingdom of Victor Emanuel, who is for us the incarnation of Italian unity and independence. If Europe permits brute force to replace a hated dynasty on the throne, then and not till then will we oppose force to force, and prove that we are willing to die for what we are worthy to enjoy." Take the proclamation of the Tuscan Government in decreeing the electoral law, which it does in order to provide the country with an assembly of representatives who shall pronounce a legitimate vote on the future fate of Tuscany; considering the declarations made by the Emperor Napoleon III., and those pronounced in the English Parliament by the Ministers of the Queen, assuring us that the wishes of the Italians, expressed in a legitimate way, shall be taken into account; and also considering that it will be vain to hope for success if public order be not religiously preserved, that the slightest tumult will diminish the value of the votes, will take from us the assistance of Victor Emanuel, who otherwise will not fail to do his utmost for us, and also will alienate the allied potentates, who cannot desire to see the regulation of Italian affairs separated from the peace of Europe. This is the peaceful side of Tuscan affairs; but meanwhile Ulloa and the Tuscan army is recalled. As several foreign journals have murmured at the Tuscan armament, the Tuscan *Moniteur* replies: "Yes, Tuscany is arming, and ought to arm, for she will have to expel her worst of enemies, if the *conquered one* at Solferino dare attempt to reascend the throne; but this enemy does not mean to levy troops, as certain agents of the defunct dynasty would make believe. Without need of a levy, Tuscany is already armed against such an enemy. She has an army; she will soon have a National Guard, and, if necessary, her entire population will arm themselves. The cities are armed, and when the tocsin sounds the peasants also will arm themselves. They will arm themselves with pitchforks and with any other weapon which the holiest of fury can furnish the fury of an Italian people, who scorn to own as their leader *il vinto à Solferino.* Let Europe learn this well! A civilized people like the Tuscans will not submit to such an outrage as to be governed by him who but yesterday so impudently stood side by side with the Emperor of Austria, fighting against Italian armies."

The proclamation in which, after the news of the peace, the Tuscans reiterated their intention to remain subjects of Victor Emanuel, you will have already seen.

Those from Parma, Piacenza, Modena and Bologna are of precisely the same tenor; and in order to show the perfect unanimity of their desires, the inhabitants of the different provinces choose from time to time a certain number of individuals to go into the other provinces and consult with the inhabitants, so that all their public manifestations may be unanimous. The Bolognese, in their proclamation, declare that they aspire to be Italians with Victor Emanuel. The maudlin sympathy got up by the London *Times*, (which, by the way, is wonderfully Italian just now,) and in both Houses of Parliament, for the Duchess of Parma, is very obnoxious here. Her Government, they say, has done as much against the Italian cause as any other, and her unpopularity led her to be dethroned even before the Duke of Modena. The Parmigiani will never forget that on the occasion of a slight revolt in 1856, which might easily have been suppressed without bloodshed, the troops were ordered to fire, and many of the most respectable citizens were killed, wounded and imprisoned. The *Gazzetta del Popolo*, a liberal little paper, published at Genoa, suggests that Lord Malmesbury and such of the English people as sympathize with the Duchess and her sons, the heirs of the little Caligula, as their father was justly named, should extort an Indian province from some Hindoo prince, and make her a present thereof! This display of absolute unanimity of thought and deed on the part of the Italians of different provinces, whom foreigners have always pronounced to be disunited and hostile each to the other, could not fail to excite the ire of the French Press. Publishing the proclamations, these satellites of the Emperor insinuate that the value they might have possessed is greatly diminished, if not annihilated, by the fact that they are signed at the instigation of the commissioners and agents of Piedmont. Unworthy calumny! It is rumored that Piedmont is about to recall all her commissioners, in order to prove the spontaneity of the vote for fusion. I trust that she will do so; she can well afford it.

The failure of Count Arese to form a ministry, has given unusual satisfaction. So intimate with the Emperor as to *tutoyer* him, he had made himself very obnoxious in Genoa by his *fête* in honor of the *coup d'état*; his hatred of the Liberals, to say nothing of the Republicans, and by his Retrogradist tendencies in general.

Ratazzi is considered the nearest approach to a liberal ministry that can be found, and there is no doubt that his Government will expedite the restoration of the Constitution. He is popular among the Lombards as the minister who insisted on the second campaign against the Austrians in 1849, he of course being entirely irresponsible for the disastrous results. Not so with Gen. Lamarmora, now minister. Opposed to the War of Independence in 1848–49, he is no favorite in Piedmont, detested in Genoa for his bombardment of that city, and the cruel excesses permitted afterwards, and now doubly disliked on all sides for his strenuous opposition to the introduction of the volunteers into the army, and the pertinacity with which he has, in spite of the King's desires, thrown every obstacle in Garibaldi's path. Nevertheless, his bitterest enemies cannot deny that he is a brave soldier and an able administrator. Bureaucratic, but not aristocratic, he has done much to introduce into the army rigid principles of equality, admitting bravery, intelligence, and capacity as the only pleas for distinction.

Whether in a political point of view he is the best man to blend the interests of the Lombard and Piedmontese regiments is doubtful, but probably he has been chosen *faute de mieux*. His family, which is very numerous, has been attached to the House of Savoy for more than half a century, and in almost every department of the State you are sure to find a Lamarmora.

Count Gabrio Casati, Minister of Public Instruction, is the brother of the devoted Teresa Gonfalonieri, martyr of the Spielberg, and was at the head of the Provisional Government in Milan from the commencement of the glorious *five days* up to the armistice of Salasco. Moderate, but liberal in his principles, his election gives general satisfaction.

Dabormida, Minister for Foreign Affairs, was chosen to the Boncompagni to treat with Radetzky after the abdication of Charles Albert. It was he who addressed the famous memorandum to Austria concerning the alienation of the property of the exiles. As Deputy and afterwards Senator, he has always voted with the Right, i. e. least liberal portion of the House. House. Now that the diplomacy of Piedmont is so difficult, it was expected that an abler diplomat and a more national minister would have been chosen for this difficult part.

Monticelli, as Minister of Public Works, is considered efficient. When Ratazzi was Minister of the Interior, he chose Monticelli as his Secretary, so it is presumable that they will work well together.

Aztana, Minister of Finance, seems also a good choice, though Gori would have been preferred, owing to the difficulty of placing the taxes of the new States on equal footing, and to the admirable manner in which he has hitherto regulated the Lombard system; but Gori declined the office.

Mighetti, Minister of Justice, is not very popular, owing to his having abandoned the Left for the Right benches of the House; but, taking all in all, the Cabinet is well received. As yet nothing is known of the future policy of Piedmont. It is rumored that the King refuses to send a representative to the proposed conferences at Zurich, though he would gladly do so to a European Congress. If this rumor be true, it is a hopeful sign. What could Piedmont do against France and Austria? By abstaining from the humiliation of adhering to a policy she disapproves, her silence is an eloquent proof that she yields but to superior force, and holds herself unfettered for the future. By participation she becomes party to the deed, and must abide by her pledged word.

Great is the part that Piedmont is called upon to play, and great the trust reposed in her. Sicily has openly manifested her desire to belong to Italy, under King Victor. Now that the Swiss are leaving Naples, and the remainder are known to be disaffected, we are daily expecting news of a revolution there. It may be yet that Piedmont and the Italians, if they are unable to cope materially with France and Austria, may yet foil their plans by a unanimity of thought and action, which the despots dare not quench in blood!

Garibaldi's head quarters are at the Lovere, on the lake of Iseo, where he is laid up with severe illness. The news of the peace was a great shock to him. He set out at once for Brescia, and had an interview with Lamarmora, and has since told his troops, that as long as the King remains faithful to Italy, he will remain faithful to the King. These troops extend from Stelvio to Tonale, Valtellina, Valca, Monica, and Valsabia; in Como, Brescia, and Bergamo, legions are still forming, and from Brescia a fresh battalion is about to start for Lovere.

Lest you should think that I exaggerate the heroic exploits of these young warriors, I translate some extracts from *La Presse* (Paris), concerning Garibaldi's legion. "The last cannon shots exchanged with the Austrians belong, like the first, to Garibaldi. On the eve of the armistice, a combat of an hour and a half took place on the heights near Bormio, at the passage of Stelvio. The armistice surprised the Hunters of the Alps in the midst of their real development, at the very moment when this strange moral force (which will rank as a miracle, or rather as an impossibility, when the actual number of men with which Garibaldi entered Lombardy and maintained himself without the aid of the allied armies during 12 days shall be known) was at last sustained by material force; just as the Hunters of the Apennines had joined them, and the corps numbered 5 regiments, each containing 4 battalions—at least 12,000 men who, led by Garibaldi, form an army! Nothing but the silent pertinacious efforts of bureaucratic ill-will, concerning which Italy will some day demand an account of, certain employes who have never ceased to make war after their fashion, fortified by the approval of a ministry, would have retarded so long the realization of this number of combatants, in the presence of the enthusiasm which aroused the Lombard youth, and impelled them to follow in his train. 2,000 volunteers enrolled in 15 days from these robust, handsome youths of the Vattellina, 5,000 between Cremona, Bergamo and Varese. These are facts that speak for themselves." The children surpass the rest in enthusiasm—children of 4 or 5 years crying *a tue tête Vive Garibaldi!* not one but all; and do you hear the strength of the cry that comes forth from these brave little lungs? It means *Vive l'Italie!* for 20 or 30 years to come. A supreme glory was reserved for this great patriot. At this moment his name represents the liberty of his country, of which he is the soul and the right arm. Lately during a march, one of the colonels finding the pace of his soldiers slacken, turned his head; the regiment was redoubled by another—a regiment of children—who, authorized to do so, had seized knapsacks and muskets, and were carrying them with a triumphant air. Garibaldi had formed a battalion of about 250, the eldest of whom was not 17 years old; one wished to embrace them all—these warriors.

One of the curious effects of the armistice is to see the armies siezed, in motion like those horses on clocks, their fore feet for ever in air in a gallop that never slackens; and to think that they must remain in that position during 40 days."

[*] Attilio and Cimbo were the names of the brothers Bandiera, shot to death at Cosenza, in July, 1544, who had "proved so worthy of the name," and more

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The Sports of Chivalry in Virginia—Tournament in Prince William.

From the Alexandria (Va.) Gazette, Aug. 13.

A large party of ladies and gentlemen participated in the pic-nic and witnessed the tournament which came off at Bentsville on Thursday. It is needless to say that the affair was pleasant throughout—the dancing was good, the music excellent, and the riding "at the ring," in many instances, very fine. A place had been prepared in the green for dancing, and before 12 o'clock, a number availed themselves of the opportunity to "trip it on the light fantastic toe." This was continued until the dinner hour, when the large company did full justice to the excellent provisions provided for the occasion. After which the dancing was recommenced, and continued until the "Sir Knights" were called upon to display their horsemanship in contending for the honor of crowning the Queen of Love and Beauty.

Very soon the gallant knights were mounted and on their way to the scene, if not of knightly valor, at least of generous knightly rivalry. Here all had been prepared for the tournament. The Judges, who had been previously selected, took their positions opposite the ring. The knights were then marched in a body, under the direction and command of the Herald, Mr. J. T. Leachman, and the Marshal, Dr. L. A. Jennings to a position in front of the Judges when they were briefly and appropriately addressed by Mr. Aralland Marsteller. Then, after returning to the proper place, the riding commenced—each knight riding when his knightly name was called—in the following order:

Knight of Alexandria, J. E. Williams; Knight of Montmorency, Richard I. Reid; Ivanhoe, J. Taylo Williams; Knight of Lochinvar, Lucien A. Davis; Knight of Brentsville, James B Pridmore; Knight of Marmion, John W. Fewell; Knight of the Chase, James R. Purcell; Knight of the Wild Horse, Richard T. Meredith; Knight of Greenville, E. Meredith; the Black Knight, P. D. Williams; Knight of the Woods, S. R. Rudd; the Unknown Knight, Edgar Wair.

Some of the riding was excellent, and elicited the applause of the "faire ladyes" who witnessed it. The result of it was the success of the Knight of the Chase, who won the honor of crowning the Queen. Ivanhoe had the honor of designating the First Maid of Honor, Marmion the Second, and the Knight of Brentsville the Third.

The coronation ceremony, which took place at night, was very interesting. Although, as may be supposed, the selection of the Queen was difficult from the number present who would have graced the dignity, the successful knight manifested an appreciative taste when he crowned Miss M. C——, of Prince William, as the Queen of Love and Beauty. The First Maid of Honor was the accomplished Miss Miss T——, of Caroline; the second, the young and amiable Miss W——, of Prince William; and the Third, the beautiful Miss C——, of Georgetown. The merry throng afterwards joined in the dance, which was continued to a late hour.

LETTERS FROM SUMMER LOUNGERS.

The Hill-Country of Connecticut—Brookfield and its Surroundings.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BROOKFIELD, Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1859.

I wonder why it is that there is so much ignorance among our city people of the "hill-country" of Connecticut.

I am sure it must be ignorance of these beautiful regions—regions where they would draw in, at every breath, more fresh air, more real vigor, take more solid comfort, than is ever known by any of the *habitues* of the fashionable resorts.

I suppose the honest truth is, that fashion holds such sway over those who make their annual Summer exodus from the City that they never think of leaving the crowd to find pleasure as individuals. In reality, they run away from the health and pleasure, and the relaxation which they so much need, seeking abroad, in crowded and ill-ventilated hotels, and at great cost, that which lies at their very doors, and at a trifling expense.

I was forcibly reminded of this unnatural state of things, by my present visit to this quiet little village.

In common with other personal friends, I had received an invitation to come here and attend a kind of "commencement" of a school, under the care of the Rev. H. D. Noble.

Knowing something of the place and the man but not expecting anything especially interesting, I accepted the invitation, and on Monday last found myself among a large company of the clergy and other men who, like myself, were glad of an excuse for a day's relaxation and rest.

Had there been nothing else, the place itself is enough to call one away from the heat and dust and noise of a large village or city.

The village, like most of the New-England villages, is built along one principal street, just on the summit of a high ridge, which rises very abruptly from the broad Housatonic.

The prospect, in every direction, is delightful. For the hills on three sides stretch away toward the horizon, rising higher and higher, till the eye rests towards the West on the Catskill range—towards the North on the high peaks of Litchfield County—and towards the East, on what can only be described as a region of hills—*hills*—hills—sloping down to the Sound.

As you look around at the villages dotting the hill-slopes, or reposing in the valleys—at the farm-houses peeping out from their cozy nooks—at the shady groves, the velvet meadows and the cultivated fields, which reach to the hill-tops, the whole seems but one wide extended and luxuriant farm, in the very centre of which you are standing.

A more delightful and healthful spot can nowhere be found, especially for a family school.

About a year since, the Rev. Mr. Noble, an Episcopal clergyman, who had been Rector of St. Paul's Church for a period of about 15 years, was obliged, on account of a lung or throat difficulty, to resign his charge, and seek another sphere of labor.

The thought occurred to him that he might, perhaps, make himself as useful to the Church and the world by opening a school for boys, and he did so. By the influence of kind friends he soon had the number he wished (twelve) under his roof, and we were gathered to see the result of his first year's labor. The exercises began on Monday at 3 P. M., by having evening prayer in St. Paul's Church, followed by an address on the subject of Education, from the Rev. Thomas T. Guion, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The principal idea which the reverend speaker illustrated and enforced was that any educational system which did not aim to develop the whole man, mentally, morally and physically, was radically defective.

He showed that the present popular systems of education only sought to develop the mental and physical part of man, leaving the moral to take care of itself.

It was not enough that the Bible be read in our schools "without note or comment"—for if no explanation were given of its wonderful mysteries—no practical application to the heart and conscience of its wholesome and saving truths—it was no more than any common reading book, it was no longer the "book of God."

In education the growth of the heart ought to keep pace with the expansion of the mind; because knowledge, when divorced from feeling—knowledge which is not based upon and permeated by a living Christianity—presents the very unnatural spectacle of a head without a heart.

Hence parents, and especially Christian parents, should see to it that their children should have a Christian education.

If they could not have it in the schools now provided, they were bound to furnish such schools.

The command of God was that they "train up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord;" train them when children; train them as athletes are trained—not developing one part to the neglect of another, but developing each part, as far as possible, equally and at the same time with the others.

The exercises of the school began on Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock, and continued through the day.

There was a quartette club from Bethel present, under the direction of Mr. Benedict, which added greatly to the pleasure of the occasion, by relieving the exercises with well-chosen and finely-sung glees.

The Opera in Canada—The Priests and the Players—The Crops and the Comedians—Burton in Montreal—The Harvest, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Aug. 11, 1859.

The Muses have recently been kind to Montreal. Euterpe and Melpomene have smiled benignantly. During the past month that I have been sojourning in the city of the Royal Mount, one attraction, musical or dramatic, has succeeded another in concatenated dulcity, longitudinally extended. I arrived the same evening that the Strakosch troupe, Colson, Amodio and company, were pouring

"On mortals
Their beautiful desdain,"

for the last time. Poor Teuton! I dare be sworn there was a little of the desdain that was not altogether "beautiful," for the money pursed was not extensive, and he no doubt concurs in the sentiment of the Duke of Newcastle at the recent Kean dinner:

"Those who live to please, must please to live."

Meanwhile that admirable artist, Barry Sullivan, came with his fine Shakesperian embodiments. Of what excellent faculty this gentleman is, there needs not I tell you, the New-York public having had an opportunity of hearing him last Winter. You will be glad to learn, though, that there is a likelihood of his paying you another visit in September. Mr. Sullivan belongs to that class of dramatic impersonators who have large faith in nature, and whose ceaseless aim it is to realize their master's maxim of "holding up the mirror" thereto—a class that I am sure must become increasingly dear to us all, in proportion as cant and rant, in all their detestable forms, become hateful to us. Like every genuine artist, Mr. Sullivan finds a devotion in his art—surely a beautiful consecration of one's efforts!

Flourish of trumpets, and enter the Grand Opera! Not, as before, mere *concert*—which even Canada begins to grow sick of—but a troupe with all the person ages and properties necessary to give full effect to the grand creations of the lyric masters. Indeed a most excellent company did Mlle. Parodi bring to Montreal, including the new first lady, Mlle. Alaimo, the dulcet voiced Sbriglia, and the baritone Gnione—artists all of first-rate repute.

Flourish of trumpets again, and enter the New-York French Dramatic Troupe—that same troupe—headed by Paul Laba, that so often delighted us in their pleasant little Théâtre Français on Broadway.

These twain laid siege to Montreal, and for two weeks did Music and Momus try to outvie each other—the French troupe holding the Theatre Royal, and the Opera company taking possession of the charming new Music Hall, recently erected by Messrs. Nordheimer, (a firm to which Canada is largely indebted in a musical way,) and which is thus duly baptized unto the Muses.

These were surely entertainments of a most superior sort—*avec cette sauce on mongerait son père*, as the Parisian *mot* goes. And it would shut me up in measureless content could I report a success for the Opera equal to the merit of the Company. But it was *not* brilliant. Appreciation of the higher music (and the Italian Grand Opera is the highest in the world) is a costly and delicate growth, and comes through long processes. Have not those of us that have lived in New-York through the past twenty years seen, during that period, the creation and development of the high musical taste that now distinguishes the Metropolis? Then, of course, there needs society: and putting aside a sprinkling of what is called *élite*—mainly military—who have had a certain education in such matters in the older countries, the population of Montreal able to encourage opera still suffer under parvenuvices, and have not yet got over their petty money tenacities. But all helps along, and season by season as the Montrealers have an opportunity of hearing what is really good, the sacred fire will surely spread. It might be a curious problem to trace the action of this new music-culture now being so widely diffused over our continent. And if historians knew aught of the real social forces—instead of grubbing amid the ghosts of defunct bodies—they would address themselves to the investigation. What a leaven is this new joy of the Italian music—latest inspiration of man's æsthetic longings—spreading! I find in the remotest villages of Canada its influence—working surely to the making of a more *naive* and tender nature.

But if the reception of the Opera was not exactly all that was to be desired, the French Company at least met with a fortnight's uproarious success. "Uproarious success:" I can draw it no milder. And thereby hang—several tales. The population of Montreal, understand, is a moiety French—40,000 French. I said French: that is not exactly correct—*French Canadian.* Man is the result of the double action of internal impulses and external events. Now, as far as "internal impulses"—instincts—go, these are French men, are Celts. But the entire making and moulding of "external events" has been different. These are Franco-Gauls, transported from Normandy two centuries ago: meanwhile the true Frenchman has passed through the fiery baptism of the French revolution and all which *that* implies. This is the philosophy of the French Canadian character—a curious character which I shall shortly try to paint for you.

Well, the Celtic instincts came out with a vengeance at the performances of the French troupe. The first thing of the kind they had ever witnessed, they went it with a *rush* indeed! Celtic excitability—contagious, electric—was there in full development. All their pent-up possibilities of "going it" broke impetuously forth. A gang of sailors on a spree after a three-years' sailing voyage, would be but a faint emblem, lamely toiling after the reality. Every allusion, double *entendre*, &c., was seized on with quickest avidity and shouts of joy. Yells of ecstacy and inexplicable "dumb show and noise" generally testified their greedy relish. The first night the actors scarcely understood it—lately from the milder appreciation of New-York; but *rapport* was speedily established between actors and auditors; the complete abandon of delight excited the players to redoubled efforts, and the result was a fortnight's performances such as I fear you have no chance of seeing in New-York. The scene is indescribable—orgiastic—mad—French! It lit up French History, and was a living comment on the March to Versailles and the Feast of Pikes. Laba, with whom I was afterwards talking it over while on a drive, had never in Paris—Gymnase or Vaudeville, where they have lively times—seen anything approaching it.

Unsuspecting mortals, they knew not what was awaiting them. It came to Episcopal ears: virtuous indignation arose in the Episcopal mind. The deil shall *not* come fiddling through his town, nor shall the "antique Henry" thus be raised! He fulmened forth, and I now have *apud me*, a Circular Letter from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal to the Clergy of his Diocese, (a document which will one day be a curiosity of literature,) directing them "as soon as possible to pronounce from your pulpits a powerful warning (*une forte monition*) against the opera, theatre, circus, and other amusements of a similar nature, which at the present time are a real scandal to our city and country districts." The reason given by his Lordship for taking this step is curious: nothing less than that if people amuse themselves in the different ways to which he directs attention, the wrath of Heaven will be manifested by blighting the prospects of the harvest! "These disorders are also to be deplored, because calculated to blight the hopes of a fruitful harvest, which it has pleased Divine Providence to give us this year. For it is to be dreaded that these criminal pleasures will be speedily changed to bitterness by means of some of those scourges which God reserves in the storehouse of his wrath."

What a subtile analogist is the Episcopal mind! All the ways from Momus to meteorology! A curious instance is this of how the old leaven is still active. *Cœlum non animum mutant.* For the same connection between quavers and the crops is of old standing, and eighty years ago, when Swinburne was in Spain, he found the clergy on the point of putting an end to the opera, 'because they attributed the want of rain to the influence of that ungodly amusement." (Swinburne's Travels through Spain, between 1775 and 1776, vol i., p. 177.)

Having shown the danger, the Bishop proceeds to point out in what way the Almighty may be propitiated and the dread of a bad harvest averted. "It is to avert these evils that I implore you as soon as possible, to take up in your respective Parishes a collection for the Missions of Oregon, Nesquali and Vancouver, for very soon a pious expedition, composed of Missionary Priests and of Religious (*des Religieux*) of both sexes, will start for Oregon City, accompanied by the Archbishop of that city. Our religion expects that this Diocese shall again approve itself worthy of its high mission. It is also desired that the amount of the several collections be transmitted as quickly as possible to the Bishopric of Montreal." Surely this verges very closely upon the blasphemous. The Bishop sets out by directing the clergy to utter a powful warning against the sin of Opera-going, attendance on the theatre, "and other amusements of a similar nature;" he hints that if they be not abandoned, the Deity may mark his displeasure of these "criminal amusements" by blighting the harvest; but that this mark of Divine displeasure may be averted if subscriptions be rapidly forthcoming for missions to Oregon, Nesquali and Vancouver's Island!

The Bishop who resorts to this means of raising money is connected with a Church which holds possession of some *seven millions of acres* of land in Lower Canada! Attendance at Opera, and visiting theatres may be very wicked acts, as the Bishop represents them to be. That is a matter of opinion on which the Bishop, like every other person, is entitled to enjoy his own views. But when he hints that the penalty of indulging in them will be a short harvest, and that the Divine vengeance may be appeased if the money now spent in these amusements be sent to the Bishopric of Montreal, it is impossible to avoid the reflection that the whole affair smacks of priestcraft, and is little, if anything, short of rank blasphemy.

Meanwhile Opera and Theatre left, and went to Quebec, where both suffered utter discomfiture, and Manager Buckland had to acknowledge that he was thoroughly beaten by the priests. Meanwhile, who, think you, came on their heels? That side-shaker Burton! And up to the present writing, that incomparable mimic, without fear of bull, bishop, or barrenness before his eyes, is delighting heart and head with his exquisite drollery. Audacious man! to imperil the crops after that fashion! Pray, suppress him!

But the strangest part of it is that the crops seem to take a perverse pleasure in flourishing hugely. Barley looks "bully," wheat superb, and oats sublime. On my walk into the city to post this letter (for I am rusticating some four miles from Montreal) I watched the laden wains heavy with golden grain, while that not matured waved in the sunny August fields, and I thought how little the good God heeds priestly maledictions.

S. W.

Life at Long Branch—How to Get There, What May be Seen There, and How to Leave There.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, Saturday, Aug. 13, 1859.

May I venture upon the remark that if the ways of sin were generally as difficult as those which lead to Long Branch, in Monmouth County, N. J., the world would be much more virtuous than it actually is? Against Long Branch itself, as a watering-place proper—and it is a very proper watering-place—I have nothing to say. But if I could find any word more expressive than "disgusting" to apply to the approach thereto, I should employ it. It was my fortune to embark on board the steamer *Long Branch* on Saturday afternoon last, at 4½ P. M., during a somewhat heavy shower of rain, which repeated itself at brief intervals during the entire journey. The vessel was crowded with passengers of various nationalities and divers grades of society, whose location at a watering-place in New-Jersey was anticipated by their being accommodated in a watering-place from the foot of Robinson-street New-York, to Pleasure Bay, in Monmouth County. The decks leaked profusely, and owing to an absence of means alike to keep the water from beating in and to let it run off after it had got in the upper deck, amidships, was ankle-deep in dirty water during nearly the whole passage. The gentlemen who were so fortunate as to obtain seats occupied them after the Turkish manner, and those for whom no seats were provided shifted as they best could in the slush and wet, which, at best, I am bound to say, was very bad in point of ease, and worse in point of comfort. One ingenious gentleman laid a pair of cork life-preservers on the watery deck, and stood, during almost the entire journey, upon that little island of torture, holding on to the beam overhead to steady himself. Sympathising with him in my heart of hearts, I would have disengaged my legs from the Turkish attitude which the damp necessities of the case demanded, and made him a salaam in pure respect for his ingenuity and heroic patience, but there being no dry spot in the neighborhood on which I could perform the ceremony without tinging it slightly with ridicule, I was reluctantly compelled to abandon the idea.

The delectable conveyance stopped for a few moments at Sandy Hook, and thence proceeded at a slow pace up the Shrewsbury River to Neversink and Pleasure Bay. And I would here again be so bold as to assert that such a river as that of Shrewsbury could not exist out of the State of New Jersey. I lay no stress upon its being slow; this is to be expected from its location. But I do object to its being so shallow that no passenger ever enters upon its sluggish and uninteresting stream whose mind is not instantly preoccupied with speculations as to the boat's grounding. So strongly does this dread of impending delay seize upon the hapless passenger, that there is scarcely a tremor of the boat, or the fall of a chair, or the cry of a fish-hawk from the stream, that does not call forth the ejaculation from some one or other of the company: "She's struck!" and, indeed, the remark, if it does not happen to be justified by the actual fact, is fully justified by previous bitter experience, for the boats very often do stick in the mud of that beautiful Jersey river, so that the gentleman who leaves Long-Branch at 6 o'clock in the morning, arrives in New-York at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, after passing several hours on the black bottom of Shrewsbury, looking at New-Jersey and waiting for the tide to rise.

Happily, the steamer with the flooded decks did not stick in the mud on Saturday evening. She took the bottom once, but thought better of it and let it go again—so that at about 8 o'clock P. M. I found myself at Pleasure Bay, so called apparently on the principle *lucus a non*; since anybody who would go thither for pleasure would be very apt, if the chance were afforded him, to go to a much worse place, (which shall be nameless,) for diversion. At this point, or rather at Pleasure Bay, there were a number of Jersey wagons awaiting the arrival of the passengers, who stowed themselves away in bunches of three or four on the hard seats of those broad-wheeled conveyances—which, moving at a strictly Jersey pace, placed their fares at Long Branch in the course of half an hour after leaving the harbor of delight already referred to.

And what is Long Branch? Deponent finds no name for it except that it is a watering place. It is not a town, nor a village, nor a hamlet, as other watering places are—and it must go unclassified until some philologist can rake up out of the dead or living languages a word which will describe a straight row of twelve or fourteen hotels, extending over a mile, at intervals of fifty yards or less. Long, very long, and very straight hotels they all are, and all of two stories, except the "Metropolitan," which delights in three floors. When I say that one of the Hotels at Long Branch is designated by the somewhat magnificent title of the *Metropolitan*, I mean it. There is, moreover, a "St. Nicholas," which does not appear to be popular—a "Monmouth," sacred to fish and piscatorial sportsmen—a "United States"—a "Bath," which is of dilapidated appearance—a "Congress Hall," of extremely fashionable exterior—a "Pavilion," famous for large rooms and apparently under the especial patronage of the children of Israel—an "Allegbany," not particular for anything—and several more, whose titles dwell not in the memory of the undersigned. Among all these divers caravanserais, there may be some six or eight thousand visitors, chiefly from New-York, disporting themselves at Long Branch at the present moment. And it is a pleasant place whereat to disport one's self. The surf-bathing is of the most delightful description. One enthusiastic gentleman informed me that the bathing at Long Branch is "the finest in the world." My experience is not sufficiently extensive to contradict the assertion, but I take the liberty of doubting it, as likely to be erroneous from its too long range. Rather will I be satisfied with it as it is. The surf on Sunday was just gentle enough to lure the ladies into it, and just boisterous enough to buffet them about gracefully when they were in. Heavens! how I envied that surf! especially when the dark-eyed and dark-haired beauties from the Pavilion, plunged—no! not plunged, but sidled into it half timidly, half boldly, and wholly gracefully. The beach is of smooth sand, and the conveniences for undressing and dressing, if somewhat rude in construction, are perfectly adapted to privacy. The bathing scene was a most animated and pleasant-one, and nothing could have been more orderly.

If I must find fault with anything, however, I would ask why it is that we Americans must carry our love of excitement with us to quiet Summer retreats, and fret ourselves into a fever by dancing in hot rooms at such a place as Long Branch? On Saturday evening, the air on the ample piazzas of the hotel, on the cliff and on the beach, was cool and delightful. The moon shed a broad and gorgeous pathway of silver light over the dancing billows from the distant horizon to the shore, and the waves were making the sweetest music as they rolled in, in almost metrical succession, upon the shore. It was a night for singing pleasant songs upon the margin of the water. And yet, there were at least one hundred persons of both sexes in the hot parlor of my hotel agitating themselves with the violence of the polka, or killing time with the unmeaning mazes of the lancers, in air vitiated by gas and human breath, to the scraping of a miserable violin miserably played, and a piano which had seen better days and had (I fondly hope) been better strummed upon. As for the violinist, I yet hope to have the satisfaction of hearing that something dreadful, in the shape of a prohibition to quit New-Jersey, or a decree that he shall play the music of the lancers incessantly for a twelvemonth, may fall to his portion. The way in which he rummaged among the strings with that bow every time that he looked up to shout "hands across!" or some other hideous expression totally inappropriate to the moonlit scenery outside, maddened me with indignation. Walking on the beach with a delightful friend (whether masculine or feminine is not your business, my good reader) who sang scraps from *Lucia* charmingly, I could hear that wretched violinist even there, so that a horrid medley of "*Sulla tomba*—down the middle; *che rinserra*—set to your partners; *il tradito genitore*—cross over," destroyed the teeming visions of the moonlight until we had walked a long way up the sandy shore and left the Pavilion many yards behind us.

It must be confessed, however, that there is nothing except the sea to see at Long Branch, unless we delight in looking one at another. I shall, no doubt, be told that the sea sufficiently furnishes a scene to be seen, in its constantly-changing hue—now dark and now light green—now leaden, and now silvery—now capped with white, and now calm and gentle as the Summer sky. But, after a fortnight, even these changes cease to charm, for everybody who goes to Long Branch is not a philosopher, and, least of all, am I. It is true that there are flirtations to be indulged in, but anybody who knows my staid severity of character is aware that I take no delight in such indulgences, except when the opportunity offers.

The theory of the Long Branch landlords, as far as I could gather particulars of the system, is a very simple one, and is comprised in few words—"The season is short, and we must make the most of it." Visitors are, accordingly, crowded into small spaces, and charged at rates which, if not quite so exorbitant as at Newport or Saratoga, are sufficiently onerous. My landlord, however, I am bound to say, treated me as a patriarch might have done, and behaved to me like a trump. Notwithstanding that his house was crowded to excess, he gave me a very comfortable room, the skirt-hung walls of which testified to the recent and abrupt departure of a lady member of his own family. A Justice of the Peace waited upon me at the bar, and dispensed claret cobblers for my refreshment: a Coroner, standing behind my chair, supplied my humble wants at dinner, and I strolled along the cliff in the company of numerous majors, captains and doctors. My landlord might literally be said to be a host in himself. At some remote period of his early life he was a Governor of somewhere, and he is, in consequence, invariably addressed as "Governor" to this day. He is, besides, a Colonel in the Jersey Hussars, and is likewise believed by the natives to hold an *exquatur* as United States Consul for Long Branch. He is, moreover, an extremely pleasant man, who knows his business and attends to it; and, if he is also a little communicative, this is a habit which is more a virtue than a failing in a country where topics are as rare as snow-flakes in July. The old gentleman takes especial pride in exhibiting an exceedingly shiny white hat, which he says he has worn continuously for six years, and really there is nothing in the appearance of the article itself to belie the assertion.

On the whole, I like Long Branch. It is good to go there—or rather it is bad to go there, but it is good to be there for a fortnight. I found the company agreeable and the surf delightful, and if there were just a little less about "the undertow" in the conversation of the parties at the hotel, everything would be pleasant. I came up to the City in the *Highland Light*, a comfortable boat, and vastly superior to her sister conveyance, the *Long Branch*. We "stuck" twice in the delightful stream of Shrewsbury, losing about half an hour by the mishap. But after leaving Sandy Hook, being in New-York waters, the boat sped along handsomely, and it was with a feeling of proud satisfaction that, after a brief but agreeable sojourn on a foreign strand, I once more set my foot upon my native heath and called myself

MICAWBER.

Sir William Logan, of Canada, Provincial Geologist, has taken the White Mountains in his way, on his return home from the Springfield Convention. He proposes to examine the geology of the region.

POLITICAL.

Result of the August Elections.

The returns of the August Elections, some of which have been in doubt, are at last received in official form. The Democracy of Kentucky elect a Governor, (MAGOFFIN,) and a legislative majority; Tennessee reëlects a Democratic Governor, (ISHAM G. HARRIS,) but the Democracy lose four members of Congress. In North Carolina the Democracy also lose two Congressmen, whose places are supplied by the Opposition. Two Americans who sat in the last Congress from the Fifth and Eighth Districts of North Carolina, (GILMER and VANCE,) are reëlected. The returns from Texas are not in. We give tabular statements of the results:

KENTUCKY.

In Kentucky, JOSHUA F. BELL is defeated by BERIAH MAGOFFIN (Democratic), and the Democracy have a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, which insures the election of a democratic United States Senator. The Congressional delegation is equally divided:

District.	District.
1. *Henry C. Burnett.* *	6. Green Adams.
2. *Samuel O. Peyton.* *	7. Robt. Mallory.
3. Francis M. Bristow.	8. *Wm E. Simms.*
4. Wm C. Anderson.	9. Laban T. Moore.
5. *J. Young Brown.*	10. Jno. W. Stevenson.*

Opposition in Roman; Democrats in *italics*; * Reëlected.

TENNESSEE.

The Gubernatorial vote in Tennessee is the largest ever cast in the State. The *Nashville American* says:

"The vote this year is probably fifteen thousand larger than any preceding vote for Governor, and seven or eight thousand larger than any vote for President. The vote of the State can never be more closely polled than it has been in this election, and the Democratic majority in the State may be considered fixed at from eight to ten thousand."

The majority for HARRIS (Dem.) for Governor, is about 8,000. The Congressional Delegation stands seven Opposition to three Democrats, as follows:

Districts.	Districts.
1. Thomas A. R. Nelson,	6. *James H. Thomas,*
2. Horace Maynard,*	7. *John V. Wright,* *
3. Reese B. Brabson,	8. James M. Quarles,
4. William B. Stokes,	9. Emerson Etheridge
5. Robert Hatton,	10. *William T. Avery,* *

Opposition in Roman; Democrats in *Italic*. * Reëlected.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The new Congressional delegation from North Carolina is equally divided between the Opposition and the Democracy; the Democracy losing two, in the First and Sixth Districts:

District.	District.
1. W. N. H. Smith.	5. J. A. GILMER.* †
2. *Thomas Ruffin.* *	6. J. M. Leach.
3. *Warren Winslow.* *	7. *Burton Craige.* *
4. *L. O'B. Branch.* *	8. JOHN B. VANCE.* †

Opposition, in Roman; Democrats, in *Italics*; * Reëlected; † Americans, in SMALL CAPS.

ALABAMA.

The Alabama delegation is entirely Democratic; five out of the seven members having been reëlected to the seats they occupied in the last Congress, as follows:

District.	District.
1. James A. Stallworth.*	5. George S. Houston *
2. James L. Pugh.	6. W. R. W. Colby.*
3. David Clopton.	7. J. L. M. Curry.*
4. Sydenham Moore.*	

* Reëlected.

Pennsylvania Politics.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 15, 1859.

The Administration troops are being completely drilled for the battle in November, when the unterrified are to elect State Delegates. They say that Mr. BUCHANAN is not to be a candidate. Strange that I have recently seen a letter of the President's to the late Dr. STOKES, in which a similar denial is emphatically given, that at his age he had something else to think of." In the same letter he praises Gov. WISE up to the seventh heaven, but then Dr. STOKES was an ardent admirer of WISE.

The Republican State ticket is certain to be elected this Fall, by at least 30,000 votes majority. RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT is the Democratic nominee for Auditor-General; he has served in both houses of the Legislature, and has the reputation of being an honest public servant, but he is on the Lecompton ticket, which, if indorsed by any Democrat, seals his doom in Pennsylvania for years to come. Independently of this, Mr. WRIGHT'S insufferable vanity tends to make him anything but popular. General KEIM, his competitor on the Republican ticket, is a resident of J. GLANCY JONES' district, (that used to be,) and is said to be extremely popular in his own (Berks) County. It is curious to observe how the American wing of the Opposition desire to ignore the term Republican, and call themselves of the People's Party. This is ridiculous; however there ought to be some allowance made for their squeamishness upon this point, yet no men possess more elastic consciences than they; and only give them four years at the public crib and they will become satisfied to be called Republicans or anything else. There is one thing I can say of them, in all truth, that they hate both WISE and SEWARD—the former for having annihilated them as a national party in 1855; the latter on account of his reputed friendship for Archbishop HUGHES, and for his Anti-Slavery proclivities. The true Republican element of the Opposition here are sincerely and honestly for the House of York, but the Americans prefer BELL; and if the fight becomes bitter, they may urge Judge REED as a compromise candidate. It is conceded now, on all sides, that Senator CAMERON'S chances for the Presidency have melted into thin air. WILLIAM B. MANN will in all likelihood receive the Republican nomination for District Attorney, although THOMAS K. FINLETTER and FREDERICK M. ADAMS are both working hard for the same office. BENJAMIN H. BREWSTER will probably be MANN'S opponent on the Democratic side.

It is difficult to foretell which party will succeed in October, because a new and disturbing element has already entered into the canvass. When I last wrote to you I said that "the Democracy was so utterly disorganized that it would suffer a tremendous defeat here this Fall," but this new element bids fair to baffle the calculations of the most astute politicians. Philadelphia is intersected in all directions with passenger railways. One Company attempted to run its cars on Sunday. Mayor HENRY considered it to be his duty to arrest those whom he deemed to be violators of the law. One of these is to be tried for the offence in our Criminal Court. Many of the opponents of the cars running belong to the Republican Party. A spontaneous meeting was called to sustain the right of running the cars. The meeting adjourned until that evening week, when an immense assemblage had gathered. The enthusiasm was great. JOHN M. BUTLER, a prominent Republican, was called to the Chair. Yet for all it was a rope of sand, for not a prominent leading speaker of either party participated. Yet the elements are there ready to be moulded by that party which has the daring, the adroitness, and the policy to shape them. My own impression is that the Democracy will grasp at so favorable a circumstance; if they do not they will be utterly discomfited.

Philadelphia is entitled to four and a fraction representatives in the Charleston Convention. In the First District WM. V. MCGRATH, GEO. W. NEBBINGER, JAMES F. JOHNSON, and other influential Democrats are against the Administration. NEBBINGER is the only Douglas man having any influence here, and he injured his popularity last Fall, not so much by running as an independent candidate against FLORENCE, as by going to Spring Mills and speaking for the Opposition. In the Second District JOSIAH RANDALL, an old Whig, is a candidate for Charleston. He is strongly Administration. LOUIS C. CASSIDY, the ablest criminal lawyer in the State, is also a candidate. He is strictly non-committal. There is a strong probability that he will be elected. He has troops of friends and admirers—fanatics for him—who will elect him *nolens volens*.

There will also be a test between the ins and the outs, upon the candidate for Governor. The Hon. WILLIAM H. WITTE, and Judge SHARSWOOD, are candidates. The Judge is personally popular among the members of the Bar. The Administration will run him here, as their candidate, using his popularity to secure their own success; but neither will be nominated. CHARLES GILPIN, an able and consistent Republican, also has an eye upon the same office, unless he will be nominated for our Mayor. The probability is, that the nominees of both parties will come from the country. The battle for Mayor, next Spring, will be one of the most exciting that ever occurred in the city. On the Republican side, the candidates are, so far, CHARLES GILPIN, (formidable,) JOHN M. BUTLER, &c. On the Democratic side, Col. WM. C. PATTERSON, JOHN ROBBINS, RICHARD VAUX, Major BIDDLE, JOSEPH ENUE, and others, are talked of.

Americanism in New-Jersey.

The Newark *Daily Advertiser*, a prominent Republican paper, gives "a leading place" to the following communication:

"Four Conventions to nominate a Governor of this State have been designated. The regular Democratic takes place on the 24th inst.; the Opposition on the 7th of September, the American on the same day, and the straight-out American the first of the latter month—the first three at Trenton and the latter at Camden. The Democrats are likely to be disturbed by the divisions created by Mr. BUCHANAN'S measures, which rage bitterly in Sussex County, and may be developed elsewhere. The straight-out movement is well known to be designed as auxiliary to the Democracy. The Opposition call emanated from the united Opposition members of the last Legislature, and the American from a conference of members of that party held some months since at New-Brunswick. It is the movement of which the latter is an exponent, that is now principally interesting, in connection with a canvass of political prospects.

"The parties engaged in this movement have from the beginning asserted, both in private conversation and through their organs, that they do not intend to embarrass the Opposition, but merely desire to maintain their distinctive organization as a party, and to be consulted as such. They profess themselves to be constituent members of the Opposition. Some of them proclaim that they are even willing to acquiesce in the nomination of a candidate for Governor, avowedly belonging to the Republican division, if he assents to the doctrines of Americanism, and possesses such personal and political qualities as they can rely on for a proper and just discrimination in regard to their claims after the election.

The question is, whether these professions are to be received as sincere, or are to be held in distrust. The journals adhering exclusively to the Opposition call, have adopted the latter hypothesis, and are indulging in profuse denunciation against those engaged in the New-Brunswick movement.

It would undoubtedly be preferable in every way if all the political classes of the Opposition would consent to sink their individuality and unite in the Opposition Convention. Doubtless, in this manner, a fair and honorable candidate could be selected. But if all do not choose to be confined to this course of action, what is to restrain them from another and different one?

What is to be gained by premature denunciation? If they profess only honorable and honest motives, such overtures can be made as will test their sincerity. If the result shall show that they have introduced the movement merely for personal notoriety, or to give them a chance for political bargaining, or to delude the Opposition and aid the Democracy, their hypocrisy will recoil on themselves. They will find themselves utterly destitute of popular support, and they will be repudiated by an overwhelming vote at the polls. No fallacies, no show of reasoning, no appeals can save them from condign reprobation and rejection.

Purely, therefore, for the sake of harmony we trust that the 'American movement' will be recognized as an element of the Opposition and consulted—not coerced into action entirely independent. A convention has been called to assemble at Trenton on the same day with that of the Opposition—ostensibly for consultation. The time will then have come to test the integrity of the leaders in the movement. We favor a consultation with them, since it seems settled that the movement will not be retracted. We should favor a consultation with any other body—the Land Reformers, for instance—if they choose to call a similar Convention."

General Sam. Houston—His Public Career.

"Occasional" writes from Washington to the Philadelphia *Press*:

"Just at the time when it was believed that the star of SAM HOUSTON, of Texas, was passing rapidly from the political firmament, and losing its lustre before the blaze of other luminaries; while yet the accents of his ornamented farewell speech to the American Senate linger in our ears, the news from his own State comes in upon us that he has been elected Governor of Texas, after an animated contest, beating the regular Democratic ticket by a signal majority. Here, now, is another man whose experience may be said strikingly to illustrate American character, and upon whose eventful life it is profitable and pleasing to dwell. A century hence our children's children will read of SAM HOUSTON as to-day we read of JOHN SMITH, who was rescued from the Indian faggot by the Christianized maiden, POCAHONTAS.

It is rare to read the life of any one man so crowded with political honors, and so identified with political reverses and triumphs. If your readers will recollect that SAM HOUSTON began his early life among the Cherokee Indians; that directly after that he was clerk and county auditor in Tennessee; that he kept school; that in 1813 he enlisted in the army and served under Gen. JACKSON in the Creek war; that he was wounded, and rose to the rank of a lieutenant in that war; that he studied law at Nashville; that he served from 1823 to 1827 as a member of the National House of Representatives, from Tennessee; that he was two years the Governor of that State; that he resigned that office, went back and renewed his residence among the Cherokees in Arkansas; that he went to Washington to protect the aborigines from fraud, and returned to them disgusted with his little success; that he went to Texas on a visit, was elected a member of the Convention to form a State Consitution prior to the admission of that State into the Mexican Union; that he headed the disaffection growing out of the rejection of the Constitution by SANTA ANNA; that he assisted in arousing the Texans to arms; that he was elected the commander-in-chief of the troops; that he conducted the war vigorously, and brought it to a successful termination at the battle of San Jacinto; that he effected a treaty acknowledging the independence of Texas; that he was elected first President of the Republic; that he then became a member of the Texan Congress, and was again elected President of Texas; that he contributed greatly to the annexation of Texas to the United States; and that, in 1844, when Texas came into the American Union, he was elected a Senator in Congress—of which body he served until March last—retiring from it to begin a new round of offices as Governor of his State;—I say, if your readers will cast their eyes back over this marvelous record, it will be difficult to induce them to believe that SAM HOUSTON was but sixty-six years of age on the 2d of March last—being a younger man than the President of the United States. If you could see him as I saw him, shortly before he made his farewell speech in the Senate, which, like the farewell speeches of some other great actors in politics and the drama, was, as the result has shown, intended to be but the advertisement of a new engagement, you would have been impressed by his fine bearing, his snow-white ruffled shirt, his 'diamond decorated digits,' and his vigorous, statesmanlike appearance. You would not ask why it is that SAM HOUSTON is enabled to point to an almost irresistibly successful career. He is not a man of learning or extended information; he is vain to a fault; fond of dress and show; a superficial logician, (and no man is so ready to admit these elements of his character as himself) and yet he has won *because of his instinctive love of the truth*, his contempt for law learning and lawyers, his horror of abstractions, and, not the least of all, his undoubted courage and patriotism.

If the life of this man could be written *con amore* by some BABBINGTON MACAULAY, who would bring out its strong features and conceal none of the little defects which give point to his character, as furnishing contrasts to his merits, it would constitute a volume more interesting than that of the famous French lion-killers, whose narratives, a few years ago, set the literary world wild with speculations."

The Illinois Treasury Frauds.

Mr. FULLER, Chairman of the Senate Investigating Committee, appointed to examine the reported frauds upon the Illinois Treasury, makes the following report concerning the transactions in New-York:

"Early in April, Messrs BUCKMASTER, COOK, KUYKENDAL, APPLINGTON and myself met at Springfield, and continued the examination of canal indebtedness, which had been in various ways taken up and filed away in the capitol, and began the same course in regard to the classes of indebtedness, which has been canceled. This was before the close of the transfer office at New-York by virtue of the law of February, 1859. That office was closed the last of April, and the books and vouchers of business done in that office were returned to Springfield soon after.

Early in May, Messrs. MARSHALL and KUYKENDAL met at my request in Springfield, to examine the proceedings of the transfer and State agents at New-York, that appeared in their books.

These were the only members who could at that time meet for that purpose, by reason of pressing private business.

These gentlemen, with the help of Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. E. MOORE and Mr. Auditor DUBOIS, began at the beginning of the business of that office, and counted, compared and classified each voucher for public indebtedness taken up, with the books, down to a very late period, just before the founding of the Macallister and Stebbins Bonds, when, for reasons not necessary to state here, they were compelled to leave.

Last week, pursuant to my request, Messrs. BUCKMASTER, MARSHALL, APPLINGTON, and myself, met at Springfield, and concluded the counting and comparison of the books from the office in New York to its close.

We also examined, piece by piece, and bond for bond, the evidences of State indebtedness, which, by virtue of different laws, have been taken up at Springfield, with the School Fund—on sale of State lands, with the two-mill tax, with the surplus revenue—the Illinois Central Railroad fund—on settlement with WADSWORTH & SHELDON—sale of the Quincy House—on part of those received on sale of old railroads, and other sources.

The Committee have now examined, personally, each voucher for the public debt, purchased or exchanged in these different modes, which can be found in the capital, or which came from New-York, and effectually canceled all of them.

Only one more class of these vouchers remains to be examined: those for arrears of interest funded under the law of 1857. This law continues in force until January, 1860, but little is doing under its provisions, and we shall at its expiration, make a similar examination of the securities funded.

As to the land check fraud, we have done nothing. In that matter it only remains to be shown who purloined from its proper place that scrip. We heard everything on that matter which was offered last winter. If any new light can be thrown on it, the committee will hear it and report upon it. The schedule of the contents of the box packed by Mr. MAURING, and sent to the Chicago branch of the State bank, has been found, and calls for the scrip (or a portion of it,) that was funded by Gov. MATTESON in 1856-7; but this don't answer the oft-repeated question, where, how, and by whom was it stolen from that box, or the place where it was deposited either in Chicago or Springfield?

Of the Macallister and Stebbins bonds, on the 7th of February last 85 were funded in the name of the Bowery, and 26 in the name of the Mechanics' Banking Association, New-York City, and three in the name of MORRIS KETCHUM, of the same place, being $114,000 of principal and interest, sufficient to make about $164,000 of principal and interest.

The Committee know of no law that warrants this transaction, but we have not yet examined any persons in regard to it, because when we are ready to compare our examinations with the laws and reports as stated above, there will be several matters requiring an examination of persons and papers, and the whole can be done best in a full Committee at one session.

I was advised by Mr. Auditor DUBOIS that the new bonds issued for the Macallister and Stebbins were not yet given up, nor any security apparent that they would be.

The work done so far involved an examination of many millions of dollars of business transactions. The comparisons yet to be made are many and difficult. We propose to rest our examinations with January, 1860, and show, as far as we can, how our finances stand at that date."

Ex-Governor Seymour, of Connecticut, late Minister to Russia, is on his way home, having left Liverpool in the *Canada* on the 13th August. His friends in Hartford are preparing to welcome him home with a public display.

WESTERN SCENES.

Prize Fight at St. Louis—Supplementary Riot and Bloodshed.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug 10.

For weeks past the so-called "fancy" of this region have been on the *qui vive* of anticipation in prospect of a ring prize-fight between Michael or "Shanghae" Connors, of this city, and James Byrnes, of New Orleans. The parties fought some months ago at the Crescent City, and Byrnes was then the victor. Connors and his friends held that the decision was unfair. A fresh challenge was, therefore, given to Byrnes on Shanghae's part, and the grand Solferino of Western pugilism was appointed for the 7th inst., on an island some six miles above Alton.

Connors is from Ireland, 22 years of age, six feet one inch and a half in height, and weight 160 pounds. Byrnes is 27 years of age, five feet and eight inches high, and weighs 150 pounds. The stakes for the contest were $300 a side. Connors' training was superintended by John Montgomery, Dennis Horrigan and John Monahan, and Byrnes by Robert Madden and Con Quinn. The Umpires were J. Montgomery for Connors, and John Looney for Byrnes, while to Sandy Moreland was assigned the post of referee, and to Jacob Asher that of time keeper.

The champions have each been for six weeks in zealous training—Connors at the Abbey, and Byrnes near the Harlem House. The physical advantages thus gained appeared about equally divided. The condition of each party was pronounced excellent.

At 8½ o'clock on yesterday morning a large crowd of Connors' gathered at the foot of Morgan-street, to embark on the *Henrietta*, and a still larger crowd at the foot of Washington-avenue, to take passage on the *Elvira*. At least seven hundred persons thronged the latter boat, and not less than four hundred the *Henrietta*. Byrnes' crowd was thus considerably the larger. Perhaps a dozen women, and some thirty or forty boys, from ten to fifteen years of age, were on the boats. The wife of Connors, with a child of fifteen months, accompanied her lord.

The selected ground was gained about two o'clock. Some fourteen or fifteen hundred people gathered "to see the show." The Ring Makers were John Gallaher, Thomas Dailey and Connel Matthews. It was necessary first to clear the ground of a rank growth of tough grass, after which it was discovered that there was not at hand rope enough for an outer ring. The spirit of fault finding and bravado raged so hotly that Montgomery declared that "this was a mere matter of business between the two men, and the outsiders had no right to interfere." But the outsiders took a totally different view of the matter, and evidently looked upon the whole affair as designed for their special amusement.

At half past three, Byrnes "shied his castor" into the ring, and was at once followed by Connors. The friends of each were sanguine, and bet freely in behalf of their champion. Connors was accompanied by his backer, who immediately offered to wager $200 that Shanghae would win. Byrnes cooly came forward with a bag of silver and accepted the bet. Connors' seconds were Bill Denny and Valentine McKinney, while those of "Jim" were Quinn and Looney.

All being in readiness, the fight commenced at 10 minutes to 4 o'clock, on Eagle Island, about six miles above Alton, on the Missouri side.

ROUND 1—On throwing themselves into positions, both looked remarkably well; although it was quite evident that Connors' height and reach were superior to those of Byrnes, and gave him a great advantage over his opponent. Byrnes' condition appeared first-rate, and his mug betokened no fear as to the result of the fight. After a little feinting, Byrnes led off with his right, catching Connors in the ribs. Connors tried to counter, but was short. More sparring now took place, and each manœuvred for the attack. Connors at length let fly, planting a stinger on the mug of Byrnes. This was followed by some rattling exchanges on both sides, which resulted in Connors finally knocking Byrnes down. First blood and first knock-down was here claimed and allowed for Connors.

ROUND 2—Byrnes, anxious to begin the round, dashed out his left, catching Connors on the ribs. Connors now rushed in, and some severe in-fighting took place—Byrnes finally boring him over the ropes.

ROUND 3—Byrnes came up smiling, and at once rushed to close quarters; but found Connors willing, and, after some mutual exchanges, Connors fell on his knees, to avoid further punishment.

ROUND 4—Connors now took the initiative, and tried to lead with his left, but was short. Byrnes then rushed in, getting both his mauleys in well on the body. Connors returning well on the ribs, and after some smart exchanges in close quarters, Connors fell on his knees.

ROUND 5—After considerable sparring and mutual feinting, Byrnes finally got in on the bread basket in fine style. This was followed by some slight exchanges on both sides. Connors again falling on his knees.

ROUND 6—Byrnes leading, planting a clipper on the ribs, and stopped a return from his opponent. Connors now dashed into in-fighting, and after some slight exchanges, fell on his knees.

ROUND 7—Byrnes came dashing from his corner, seeming impatient to renew the fight, and on being met by Connors, at it they went, Byrnes getting in on his man's ribs heavily, and in a rally they closed, Connors finally going down in the middle of the ring on his knees.

ROUND 8—Mutual exchanges: Connors down.

ROUND 9—On time being called, both men sprang from their corners and went at it, each getting well on the body, and, in a spirited rally, Connors got his opponent on the ribs. Byrnes finally extricated himself from his dangerous position. Both falling side-by-side.

ROUND 10—Both came cheerfully to the scratch. Connors let go with his left, catching his opponent on the neck. Byrnes returned on the ribs, and some heavy counter-hits were exchanged, Connors getting the lion's share of punishment, until he finally went down on his knees.

ROUND 11—Mutual feinting from a draw, when Byrnes led off with his left on the body. Connors countered on the cheek. The men then closed and fibbed away, until Connors finally knocked his opponent down.

ROUND 12—Byrnes' whistler slightly swollen. He rushed in and delivered his left on the ribs, which led to a short rally, Connors finally going down on his knees.

ROUND 13—After a preliminary move or two, Byrnes let go his left, but was short. Connors, after breaking from his opponent, now rushed in, and some clipping counters took place, Connors finally falling on his knees.

ROUND 14 AND LAST—After some scientific manœuvering Byrnes let go the left in good style, getting well on the ribs, which led to a close, and after a brisk struggle Connors fell on his knees. "Foul" was here claimed, but neither party would allow the referee time to give his decision before Connors was carried out of the ring.

Thus ended a battle which lasted about forty minutes, in which both parties displayed their prowess to the best of their ability. Byrnes is much smaller in size than his opponent, and we can see nothing which would excuse Connors in falling so frequently, when the fact is considered.

When the decision was announced Byrnes fiercely remonstrated. Some five or six hundred outsiders then burst into the ring, and a general row ensued. Byrnes seized the referee (Moreland) by the throat, saying, "Do you mean to say I've lost it?" Moreland was then attacked by Byrnes' principals, was struck and kicked, and had a portion of his face gouged out with a stick. Connors with most of his party promptly drew off to their boat, while the balance remained fighting with the Byrnes men, the most of whom gradually followed to the *Henrietta*. Stripped, bloody and enraged, Byrnes dared Connors to come out and finish the fight, which he declined under the circumstances to do. Then many of Connors' men rushed on shore and joined their comrades, and a scene of riot and murderous attack followed which baffles description. Knives were freely used, bottles, sticks and rocks were hurled, and at last a shot was fired.

This was the signal for a general drawing of pistols, and some one hundred shots were rapidly fired. Those who had not pistols rushed for their boats, which at the same time began backing off from the shore.

There was then a heavy rush to get on board, and some forty persons were instantly in the river. Certain skiff-men pulled away in terror, leaving the victims to swim or drown, as they might.

One or two fights actually occurred in the water! The swimmers at length scrambled on board, not knowing how many had sunk and been drowned. Probably three or four perished—at least.

The *Henrietta* was soon following the *Elvira*, both boats leaving numbers behind them on the island. It was about 4½ o'clock P. M. Montgomery had narrowly escaped drowning, having leaped overboard to save a man who appeared helpless, and being himself drawn out by his son, the son also succeeding in saving the man. One wretch, who was shockingly cut, had been with great difficulty rescued by getting him on a plank.

The mood of the *Henrietta* party may be inferred from the fact that some twenty fights were waged on board before she reached Alton. Whisky reigned. There were robberies and complaints of robberies, of watches pocket-books, &c., which had to be rectified by attacking the robber or robbed. One victim, accused of having stolen a purse of $20, was assaulted by several persons with such fury that he sought his revolver.

His intent being perceived, there arose a cry of "Kill him; kill him!" and a fresh onset was made upon him. In response he ate, bit, kicked, gouged, tore and scratched his opponents in a style which should entitle him to the laurels and stakes of the glorious day. By nearly tearing off his pants, the pistol was taken from him—and also, as he alleged, $40 of his hard earnings. Finally he was kicked senseless, dragged to the hurricane deck, and left to revive or die.

Shortly came off a fight, for the possession of a pistol, between John Monaghan and John Ryan, which resulted in the casual discharge of the weapon. Its contents passed into the abdomen of Ryan, inflicting a shocking and probably fatal wound. Monaghan was at once subdued by this incident. He sat down and wept over the wounded man, declaring that Ryan was one of his best friends.

An impression to some extent prevailed, that a pistol was actually fired by Ryan. In ten minutes afterward, Monaghan jumped overboard, and swam toward the Illinois shore—then nearly two miles distant. When last seen from the boat he was still swimming, about half a mile from the bank.

The shooting of Ryan caused a temporary tranquillity on board, but in half an hour the demon of fight was again raging. Many were cut and otherwise injured, but no more pistols were fired, nor do we learn that any one was dangerously stabbed.

To avoid a collision with the party of the *Elvira*, the *Henrietta* prudently made fast near Anderson's Mill, in North St. Louis. Her passengers passed off upon a raft, and thence to the shore.

Thus appears to have progressed, but scarcely yet to have terminated, one of the most thoroughly disgusting and disgraceful affairs which every brought dishonor upon any city.

Mob Law in Minnesota—A Murderer Released from Jail—The Military Called Out.

From the St. Paul Times, Aug. 4.

On Tuesday, the 26th ult., we made mention of the fact that a man named EMERY MOORE was arrested on the day previous, at Minnehaha Falls, by Chief of Police CROSBY, at the instance of MRS. JACKSON, who charged him with being one of the ringleaders in the execution of her husband, OSCAR F. JACKSON, in Wright County, last Spring. MOORE was brought to his city, and soon after the Governor issued a warrant for his detention.

On Thursday last MOORE was taken to Wright County for trial, being conveyed thither by Officers CROSBY and GOODING, accompanied by Attorney-General BERRY and MRS. JACKSON. They reached Monticello on the same evening, when MOORE was given over to the authorities of Wright County. A warrant was at once issued by S. BENNETT, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, and on this MOORE was brought up for examination.

On this examination, GEO. BERTRAM, Sheriff of the county, was examined as a witness. This examination developed the fact that the Sheriff was deeply implicated with the lynchers, and he was accordingly arrested and put upon his examination also. The examination of MOORE was closed on Tuesday morning on the part of the people, and as no sufficient cause for delay was apparent, the Attorney-General moved for his commitment at once, as, from the proof, there was no room for doubt as to his guilt. For three days, during which time the examination had lasted, some six or eight cut-throat looking fellows had been in constant attendance, watching every movement, and evidently hostile to the prosecution. During the day (Tuesday) several messages were sent into the country, and much caucussing was had among the cut-throats, of a very secret and suspicious character. For this and other reasons, the Attorney-General deemed it best to bring the matter, so far as MOORE was concerned, to a close. He had fears of a mob to rescue MOORE, and stated them to the Court, and urged a decision. The Court refused to give any decision, and adjourned the case over until yesterday (Tuesday) morning. The Court then appointed a special constable to take charge of the prisoner and delivered MOORE into his possession. About 9 o'clock, on Tuesday evening, a mob, stating their number at ninety-three men, disguised, and armed with guns and other weapons, broke open the house of Mr. BLANCHARD, the keeper, and forcibly took Mr. MOORE from his custody. They made violent threats against all concerned in the prosecution.

They then went to a store in the vicinity, which, we understand, they broke open and took therefrom a barrel of crackers, and after distributing them among the crowd, gave three hurrahs, and left the town about one hour after their entry.

GOV. SIBLEY, when the lynching of JACKSON was made known to him, immediately offered a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of any of the murderers of JACKSON. Days passed on and none of the scoundrels were detected. At last EMERY MOORE, a desperado, is discovered by the wife of JACKSON, during a visit to the Falls of Minnehaha. He is recognized as the leader of the gang who hung JACKSON. The then chief of police, CROSBY, arrests him and he is brought to this city. By due process of law he is taken to Wright County for examination. By due process of law he is arraigned before a proper and law-appointed tribunal. The examination progresses. He has able counsel to assist him. The prosecution is conducted by the Attorney General of the State. MRS. JACKSON is placed on the stand as a witness, and the fact of MOORE'S conviction seems almost certain before a jury—even in his own county. The evidence against him is overwhelming. Others are implicated, and they, too, deserve punishment for violating the laws of the land. The examination is postponed for a day. That night a party of men, disguised, and armed with dangerous weapons, come and rescue this murderer from the officer, into whose care he is committed, by force. They make threats; say that not one of their number shall be further molested or tried. The Governor of the State is set at defiance by a gang of cut-throats and villains. The laws are to them a dead letter upon the statute book. The question is, shall a set of ruffians trample upon and override our laws? Shall this all end in a farce? We opine not. We believe there is enough virtue left among the people of this State to overcome this state of things. The Governor has taken hold of the matter in earnest, as will be seen by a part of the programme which we append:

STATE OF MINNESOTA, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ST. PAUL, Aug. 4, 1859.

General Orders No. 4.

Company "A," Capt. Western, and Company "D," Capt. Crooks, of the Twenty-Third Regiment, Company "A," Capt Loomis, of the Twenty-Fifth Regiment, and Company "A," Capt. French, of the Thirteenth Regiment M. V. M., will hold themselves in readiness to march to a point to be designated in further orders.

The Quartermaster-General will provide such transportation and ammunition for the troops as may be necessary. By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

HENRY H. SIBLEY.

A. C. JONES, Adjutant-General.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

George H. Roberts vs. John W. Coster.—This was a motion to discharge defendant from arrest. It was founded on an affidavit of the defendant himself, denying the allegations in the affidavit of the plaintiff, on which the order of arrest was granted. The order was made in July, 1857.

The affidavit of the plaintiff set forth that in June, 1855, the defendant was engaged in manufacturing "Royal Schiedam Schnapps," his place of business being in William-street, in this City; that plaintiff bought out his business, with the stock and lease; that he was induced to make the purchase by false and fraudulent representations of defendant as to the value of the articles, &c., and that he lost about $600 thereby.

The defendant alleges in his affidavit that the sale was made in good faith and honestly upon his part—all representations made by him being believed by him to be true. He charges that the action is malicious on the part of plaintiff.

Judge Dean opposed the motion, in part, on the ground of laches in the defendant in moving. Judgment, it appeared, had been perfected, and defendant had given bail, and had lain still under the order two years and more.

The Court held that the motion must be denied on the ground that defendant's denial of the charges against him was not sufficiently clear and full. He did not deny the making the representations charged, but only averred they were made "in good faith." As the motion was made so late, leave to renew was withheld.

DR. ELLIS'S CASE.

Matter of Thomas J. Ellis.—This case was mentioned in the TIMES of yesterday. It came up on a writ of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* bringing the recent proceedings in the Police Court against the prisoner into the Supreme Court for review.

Mr. Dyett, for the prisoner, said that the defendant was held at present upon four charges.

First—A charge by Mary Roberts for stealing a diamond ring—the affidavit of which was positive as to the larceny, and he supposed the Court could not interfere; besides the doctor was so confident of defeating the charge that he was willing to give bail on it.

Second—A charge by the same person of grand larceny of a Pennsylvania Coal Company bond and some other evidences of debt, which the lady stated the doctor tore up in her presence. Mr. Dyett remarked that such conduct may have been very naughty, and perhaps an improper exhibition of an unmanageable temper; but it was not larceny, nor any other crime.

Third—A charge by one Patrick Murphy, a tailor, for obtaining $36 88 of clothes from him by false pretences. It appeared that the doctor had got from Mr. Murphy clothes to the amount of some $164, partly for himself and partly for two other persons, for whom the doctor had become security; that the doctor had paid for all the goods got for himself personally, and a part of the price for the others; that he had been sued for the balance, and contested his liability; but he had been beaten, and then this charge was made. Moreover, Mr. Dyett contends that there was really no proof that the alleged pretences were false.

Fourth—A charge by Herman Hernstein of obtaining by false pretences $270 worth of medical instruments, for which the doctor had paid $50 cash, and had given four notes, of which he had paid two, leaving a balance due of $110 only. Mr. Dyett contended that the pretence here was merely, that the doctor stated he would have the money in the bank to pay the notes; and in addition there was no proof of its falsity.

Mr. Doyle, Assistant District Attorney, said he himself was inclined to think that the Murphy charge descended from the dignity of a false pretence to a "Jeremy Diddlerism," if it was anything. But he thought there was probable cause. As to the charge of tearing up the bond, he contended it was larceny, or at least it should go to a jury on the question of intent. As to the Hernstein case, he contended that that also showed probable cause, and should go to a jury.

The Judge decided that the Murphy case was a trifling one, and he thought the commitment on that totally unwarranted by the evidence, and he should discharge the prisoner; and that in the Hernstein case there was a little evidence, and he thought it ought to go to a jury. As to the other cases he should not interfere. He fixed the bail in the Roberts cases at $1,000.

John Caswell et al. vs. Ansel R. Cobb, impl'd.—Motion granted.

William H. Hill vs. George M. Groves et al.—Referred to C. A. Peabody, Esq., to take security and appoint receiver.

John McKeon vs. Jeremiah O'Neil.—Motion granted, and referred to Wm. Kent, Esq.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Hilton and Brady.

The following are opinions delivered in several cases lately decided:

LANDLORD AND TENANT—WHAT CONSTITUTES A SURRENDER AND NEW LETTING.

Gunning S. Bedford vs. Henry Terhune and George B. Edwards.—DALY, F. J.—The action was for use and occupation; the plaintiff averring that the defendants occupied the premises as his tenants, and the defendants averring that they paid and occupied them as tenants of E. A. Ingraham & Co. Upon the trial it was shown that the plaintiff demised the premises by a written lease to E. A. Ingraham & Co., for two years and nine months from the 1st of August, 1855, and a series of receipts were produced, signed by the plaintiff's agent, acknowledging the receipt of rent from the defendants, for the account of E. A. Ingraham & Co., extending from the 17th of May, 1856, to the 27th of March, 1858. The action was for the quarter's rent from 17th February to the 17th May, 1858. The plaintiff having heard that E. A. Ingraham & Co. had failed, went to the premises and saw the defendants, who told him that he need not fear or be concerned about the rent, that they intended to occupy the store for the same business. When this interview took place did not appear; but the defendants continued to occupy the premises thereafter, and paid the rent, the receipts for the rent being written according to their dictation. In March, 1858, the plaintiff's agent had a conversation with them about hiring the premises for a year after the 17th May, 1858, when they said that they ought to have them for the following year, as they were among the plaintiff's best tenants, and had always paid punctually. When the rent was demanded for the last quarter, the defendant said that they had paid money enough on account of E. A. Ingraham & Co., and should pay no more; that E. A. Ingraham & Co. owed them largely. Upon this state of facts, the Judge charged the jury substantially, that if the defendants made the agreement with the plaintiff inferrable from the above state of facts, and carried it out by occupying the premises, and paying the rent up to the commencement of the last quarter, the plaintiff receiving the rent from them each quarter, that the defendants were liable to the plaintiff for the last quarter's rent; to which instruction the defendants excepted, and the jury found for the plaintiff. The defendants also asked for a dismissal of the complaint upon the ground that there was nothing in the case from which the relation of landlord and tenant, or any contract between the plaintiff and the defendants could be inferred; that the presumption arising from occupation was rebutted by the proof of hiring, which application was denied.

There was sufficient in the case to submit to the Jury the question whether the occupation of the premises by the defendants was under an agreement made by them with the plaintiff, and though that question was not put to the Jury as clearly or as intelligibly as it might have been, yet it is apparent, from the language used by the Judge, that he meant to, and did in effect, leave that question to them. All that was offered with a view of showing that the defendants occupied as under-tenants of E. A. Ingraham & Co., after the failure of that firm, were the receipts given by the plaintiff's agent, under the defendants' dictation, acknowledging the receipt of rent for account of E. A. Ingraham & Co. This was a circumstance, but not a controlling one. It was to be weighed as against the other evidence, and left to the Jury for them to determine what conclusion was to be arrived at from the whole of the evidence taken together, and a question of fact which, upon such evidence might have been determined either way, was one in respect to which the finding of a Jury is conclusive. The fact that the defendants succeeded to the business of E. A. Ingraham & Co., or carried on a similar business in the same premises after the failure of that firm; that at the outset of their occupation, or when the plaintiff was first advised that they meant so to occupy and carry on the same business, they gave him their assurance that he need feel no concern about his rent; the fact that they paid their rent, not to E. A. Ingraham & Co., but to the plaintiff, so long as they continued to pay it, and that they wanted to hire the store for another year, urging as a reason to induce the plaintiff to let it to them, that they were among his best tenants, and had always paid their rent punctually, were circumstances sufficient to support a finding by the jury that they held under a distinct and independent agreement with the plaintiff, and not as tenants under a demise from E. A. Ingraham & Co., notwithstanding the form in which the receipts were drawn.

The lease to E. A. Ingraham & Co. embraced the period during which the defendants occupied, and where a lease is outstanding, and a party other than the lessee is in possession, the presumption is that he is the assignee of the lease, which may be overcome, however, by showing that he holds under a demise from the lessee. (Armstrong *vs.* Wheeler, 9 Cowen, 38. Williams *vs.* Woodward, 2 Wend, 437. Quackenboss *vs.* Clark, 12 Id., 555) If the party in occupation must be regarded as the assignee of the lease, the landlord cannot sue him for use and occupation, as his liability to the landlord for the rent is founded upon privity of estate, and the action must be upon the lease. (McFadden *vs.* Watson, 3 Comst, 296.) If there was nothing in the case but the occupation of the premises by the defendants, they would be regarded as assignees of the outstanding term demised by the plaintiff to E. A. Ingraham & Co., and the plaintiff could not sustain the present action for use and occupation. But a surrender of the lease with the consent of the landlord before the expiration of the term may be inferred from circumstances, and a lease by the landlord to a third party, with the consent of a former tenant, operates as a surrender of the previous lease, and estops the landlord from claiming any rent thereafter under that lease. (Shiefflin *vs.* Carpenter, 15 Wend., 400; Smith *vs.* Niven, 2 Barb., 180.) In this case there was evidence to warrant the conclusion of a change of tenancy, with the consent of all parties, and the acceptance of the defendants by the plaintiff as original tenants under an agreement by them to pay rent to the plaintiff for the use and occupation of the premises, which under the authorities, was sufficient to entitle him to maintain the action. (Matthews *vs.* Sewall, 8 Taunt., 270; Drury Lane Company *vs.* Chapman, 1 Carr and Kirwan, 74.) The judgment should be affirmed.

BRADY, J.—In this case the defendants claimed to be the tenants of E. & A. Ingraham & Co., but on the trial no evidence of such a relation was given, except the receipts taken by the defendants on the payment of rent to the agent of the plaintiff, and in which the amounts paid were stated to be received for account of E. & A. Ingraham & Co. Why the moneys were paid by the defendants does not appear—whether as agents, attorneys in fact, or as assignees of the firm, is not shown. The chief feature of the defendants' defence is, for this reason, wanting. The receipts, for the reasons stated, are vague and unsatisfactory, and would not justify the inference that the money paid was paid by the defendants as under tenants; more particularly, when they said, after the failure of E. & A. Ingraham & Co., they had intended to occupy the store for the same business carried on by that firm. In the absence of this proof, there is no evidence showing that the defendants are liable to E. & A. Ingraham under any hiring from them—a legal conclusion which, if it existed, would, in my opinion, require in this case the application of other legal principles than those upon which it must be decided. The plaintiff, finding the defendants in possession, as detailed by the witness Jackson, and governed by the details of the interview which then took place, with the other circumstances developed, I think the hiring from or occupation under the defendants was a question of fact which could be submitted with propriety to the jury, as was done here. I do not design to add anything in this branch of the case, to the views expressed by Judge Daly, in which I concur.

I think the judgment should be affirmed.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 15, 1859.

CATTLE—It will be seen that the receipts are very heavy. Even according to the old estimate of 16 to the car, the aggregate is 3,312 head, but this is swelled by the actual show in the yards to 3,426. None were held over. The average quality is about the same as last week, and the average weight a little better, perhaps. As to prices, there is little change to note. The best grades are held at last week's prices; while the middling and lower descriptions are, if anything, cheaper than then. There are a few New-Yorkers in market, but they still play shy, admonished by the results that have attended each market-day in their City for the last month. There is a pretty active inquiry for the East, and we think that at least 1,000 head will change hands here on Eastern account. This will leave 400 head for our local market, and 2,000 for New-York. Many of the drovers think there will be an improvement in the New-York market on Wednesday. They have been assured of this by their correspondents, and announce their determination to go through rather than part with their stock in Albany at the extremely low rates offering.

For many weeks past, the drovers have been losing money almost beyond precedent. We understand that some of the heaviest operators foot up their weekly losses at from $500 to $1,200. The Kentucky cattle for instance, have been selling here for weeks past at not more than their home cost—sometimes less. Take the cattle from that State that were on the market last week. At home, last Winter, they consumed, on an average, at least 50 bushels of corn, which cost, say 60c. ⅌ bushel, corn being unusually high in that region. Say they weighed, when put on corn, 1,400 ℔s, and were purchased at 3c. ⅌ ℔., live weight. That would be $42 ⅌ head. Add cost of corn, $30 and we have a total cost of $72. Estimate the corn to have added 100 ℔s gross weight, the seller would have, at the expiration of three months, or when he took his cattle off corn, 1,500 ℔s., average ⅌ head.

This description of beeves have been selling here for two or three weeks back at 5¼c. ⅌ ℔, live weight, or $78 75—within $6 75 of home cost. Deduct from this interest on investment, (say $2 ⅌ head,) cost of transportation ($12) and shrinkage in weight, and we may readily conceive that a heavy loss is the result—not less than from $5 to $8 ⅌ head. This is severe, especially on those drovers who enter the market every week with 100 or more cattle.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad:

	This week.	Last week.	Cor'g week last year.
Cattle	3,312	3,599	2,464
Sheep and Lambs	5,070	3,611	4,785
Hogs	568	291	3,800

	Av. weekly re'ts last year.	Total since Jan. 1.	Total to same date last year.
Cattle	2,536	79 538	78 731
Sheep	3,127	103 437	87,284
Hogs	3 747	17 090	127 033

PRICES—There is a fair business doing at the following quotations:

	This week.	Last week.
Superior	5 @5½	5 @5¾
First quality	4 @4½	4½@4¾
Second quality	3½@3¾	3¼@4
Third quality	3 @3¼	3 @3½
Inferior quality	2½@2¾	2½@3

It is stated that cattle eating the refuse of Chinese sugar-cane, after being compressed from the mill, have been killed by the outer covering of the stalks cutting the stomach like broken glass, penetrating the coat of that organ, and producing violent inflammation.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Dull of sale and no improvement in prices. Thus far 2,000 head have changed hands at $2 25@$4, the latter figure for very choice.

HOGS—In high request, chiefly at 5¼c.@5½c.

MILCH COWS—There is some inquiry for the middling grades, and a few were sold at $30@$40 ⅌ head.

Philadelphia Cattle Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 14.

The cattle market continues exceedingly dull, and prices have a downward tendency. The receipts are increasing, and the stock on hand is unusually large for this season of the year. At both markets to-day the prices were about 50c. ⅌ 100 ℔s. lower; the butchers having determined that they will not accede to the exorbitant demands of the drovers.

The following was the range of prices for Beef Cattle to-day:

Choice quality ⅌ 100 ℔s.	$10 00@$9 50
Prime quality ⅌ 100 ℔s.	9 00@ 9 25
Fair quality ⅌ 100 ℔s.	8 50@ 8 75
Ordinary quality ⅌ 100 ℔s.	8 00@ 9 00
Common quality ⅌ 100 ℔s.	6 87@ 8 00
Inferior quality ⅌ 100 100 ℔s.	4 00@ 5 00

A few extra sold at $9 75 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

The offerings of Sheep amounted to 8,000 head. The sales were effected at 7½c.@8½c. ⅌ ℔. net. The market is brisk.

The Cow market continues dull. The offerings at MARTIN'S amounted to 75 head, which were sold at the following rates:

First quality Milch Cows, each	$40@$50
Second quality Milch Cows, each	30@ 40
Third quality Milch Cows, each	28@ 30
Ordinary Milch Cows, each	25@ 28
Dry Milch Cows, each	20@ 25

The depth of Newburgh Bay, on the Hudson, according to the report of the "United States Coast Survey, is seven to nine fathoms, and the channel is on the west side of the river. The deepest water is found opposite Fort Montgomery; also between Cold Spring and West Point, where it is from twenty six to twenty-eight fathoms.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug 16, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 33 bbls. Ashes; 9 387 bbls. Flour; 333 bbls. and 522 sacks Corn Meal, 4 300 bushels Wheat; 28,299 bushels Corn; 124 bushels Rye; 47,000 bushels Oats; 56 pkgs. Provisions; and 213 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 25 bbls. Pots, at $5 25, and 50 bbls. Pearls, at $5 50 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 2,800 bags Maracaibo, for export, on private terms; and 100 bags Rio at 11¼c. @11½c. ⅌ ℔. The week's receipts of Rio, reach 21,246 bags. Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON notice the week's sales of Rio, thus: "At the decline noticed in our last, the market for Rio has since been very animated, and the sales unprecedentedly large, reaching 25 094 bags. to the trade; embracing 2,800 ⅌ *Matchless*, and 5,000 ⅌ *Belgique*, at 10¼c.; 3,265 ⅌ *Corilla*, at 10¾c.@$10 81; 5,517 ⅌ *Lamplighter*, at 10¼c.; 3,600 ⅌ *Fanny Hamilton*, at 10½c., ex ship; 663 ⅌ *Mary Sawyer*, at 11c.; 3,983 ⅌ *Zangarella*, by auction, at 10¼c.@12⅝c., average, $10 63. Also, 4,476 bags ⅌ *Traveller*, and 4 000 ⅌ *Sea Lion*, have been taken on speculation, and 10¼c., ex ship, and 10½c. The *Pilot Fish's* cargo, 5,000 bags, at Hampton Roads, has been sold, deliverable here to one of the trade, at 10¾c., ex ship. For export some 1,400 bags have been taken from second hands, at 10¼c., ex ship, net cash. The Market closes firmly at an advance of ¼c. ⅌ ℔., for cargoes." Stock of all kinds in first and speculators hands, to-day, 126 440 packages, including, of Rio: 61,172 bags; Maracaibo, 10,500 bags: Laguayra, 1,440 bags; Costa Rica, 2,193 bags; Ceylon, 5,560 bags; Java Coffee, 43,000 mats; Java Coffee, 2,575 Government bags. The closing quotations are as follows: Rio, 10c.@11¾c.; Maracaibo, 10¾c.@13c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@11⅞c.; Costa Rica, 12c.@13½c.; Native Ceylon, 12¼c.@13c.; Java, mats and bags, 14½c.@16c.; St. Domingo, 10¾c.@11c. ⅌ ℔.

STOCK OF RIO.

		Bags.
Aug. 15.	New-Orleans	21,000
Aug. 15.	Baltimore	33,000
Aug. 15.	Philadelphia	3,000
Aug. 16.	New-York	61,172
	Grand total	118,172

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,100 bales, including Middling Uplands at 11⅞c. ⅌ ℔., and other grades at proportionate quotations.

DYEWOODS—Sales 200 tons Logwood, chiefly Laguna, at $25 ⅌ ton.

FISH—Continue in limited demand at previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite freely offered to-day, at still lower prices; hence, the demand has been brisker. The regular trade have purchased with more freedom. There has also been a livelier inquiry from shippers. Considerable lots of unsound Flour have changed hands for export, chiefly to Liverpool and Glasgow. Some of this description has also been bought for Philadelphia. The sales of all kinds of State and Western reach 11,350 bbls., in lots, including very inferior to choice standard superfine State at $4@$4 25; extra do. at $4 20@$4 50; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $3 90@$4 20; extra Wisconsin at $4 20@$4 75; extra Illinois, $4 30@$5 25; inferior extra Ohio at $4 25@$4 40; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, old and fresh ground, at $4 45@$5 ⅌ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$2 50@ 3 65
Standard Superfine State	4 00@ 4 25
Extra State	4 20@ 4 50
Standard Superfine Western	3 90@ 4 20
Extra Wisconsin	4 20@ 4 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	4 30@ 5 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 25@ 4 40
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	4 45@ 5 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 05@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 65@ 4 85
Extra Genesee	5 20@ 6 75
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	4 00@ 6 75
Inferior to very choice extra Tennessee	4 30@ 7 25

Southern Flour is depressed and declining. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,100 bbls., in lots, at $4 65@$5 10, for very inferior to good superfine Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; $5 20@$6 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Nothing new in Canadian. Rye Flour continues inactive at $3 50@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is settling slowly at $3 90 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The demand is good, and prices steadily favor sellers.

GRAIN—Wheat has been sparingly sought after, and prices have declined materially. Sales have been reported of only 11,000 bushels,—including choice new White Western at $1 40; unsound Red Western at 70c.; unsound Milwaukee Club on terms not ascertained; good to choice new White Kentucky at $1 40@$1 45; fair to very good new White Southern at $1 30@$1 35; and good to choice new Red Southern at $1 20@$1 25 ⅌ bushel. Corn is less plenty, and is rather dearer. The demand, however, is not active to-day. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,800 bushels, at 75c. for unsound White Southern, in store, and 77c.@77½c. for old Mixed Western, in store and delivered, ⅌ bushel. The nominal quotations for new Mixed Western, afloat and delivered, are 78c.@79c. ⅌ bushel. Rye rules dull and heavy at 75c. ⅌ bushel. Oats are in slack demand, including Canada at 37c.@40c.; Western, 37c.@40c.; State, 35c.@38c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 32c.@36c.; Southern, 30c.@35c. ⅌ bushel. Barley is neglected and of uncertain value. The business in Breadstuffs, during the past fortnight, Mr. ED. BILL notices thus: "It is now settled beyond controversy that our crop of Wheat is large and of most excellent quality. The range of prices must depend upon the quantity brought to the sea-board before the close of canal navigation. At present there is but little inducement held out to urge it forward; the Western merchants and farmers are wide apart in their opinions as to the value, and the fact is now self-evident that the surplus must have a market abroad at such rates as the export trade will warrant. As far as heard from, the crop in England bids fair to be more than an average one, and if saved in good order will decrease materially the demand from this country, and prices will rule low. In our own market the city millers are buying the new as it arrives, at $1 20@$1 25 for Red, and $1 30@$1 50 for White. Old is neglected and only small sales making at irregular rates. The trade in Flour is exceedingly dull, and on the fortnight there has again been a heavy decline of old, the stock is reducing. The supplies of fresh ground have not proved more than sufficient for the demand, but in the desire to get off the old, buyers have it all their own way. For export to Liverpool there has been cleared since our last 1 593 bbls. Flour; to Glasgow, 2,887 bbls. Flour and 1,823 bushels of Wheat. Rye is quiet. Indian Corn is dull and without material change." The following is a statement of the exports of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, from the Atlantic ports of the United States, since Sept. 1, 1859:

TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn bush.
New-York	Aug. 12	91,237	391,381	314,056
New-Orleans	July 29	4 382	3,375	2,250
Philadelphia	Aug. 4	2,029	20,281	14,081
Baltimore	Aug. 4	—	—	7,677
Boston	Aug. 5	95	—	—
Other Ports	July 29	—	11,612	3,949
Total from Sept. 1, 1858		97,743	426,649	342,013
To about same period,'58		1,322,246	6,384,017	3,317,782
To about same period, '57		848,307	7,418,543	4,641,653
To about same period,'56		1,596 064	7,327,237	6,459,735

TO THE CONTINENT.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn bush.
New-York	Aug. 2	35,200	51,825	17,344
Other Ports. latest dates		13.976	6,020	8,175

HAY—Sales to-day, 650 bales North River at steady prices.

HIDES—Are quite dull, and the tendency of the market is decidedly favorable to purchasers. The current movements are unimportant.

HOPS—Are in limited request, including last year's crop at 8c.@14c.; and old at 4c.@7c. ⅌ ℔.

IRON—We have heard of sales of 150 tons Scotch Pig at $24@$25, chiefly within the range, ⅌ ton.

LEAD—Is selling very slowly, yet is quoted steady.

LEATHER—The market for Sole exhibits no important changes to-day.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, include 100 bbls. New-Orleans at 40c.; 28 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 25c., and 10 hhds. Neuvitas Syrup at 33c.@36c., ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been in slack demand and nominal in price, the quotation being $3 50 ⅌ 280 ℔s. Week's receipts, 3,200 bbls. Stock estimated at 6,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been very moderately inquired for, chiefly at 43½c.@44½c. ⅌ gallon. Week's receipts, 3,209 bbls.; stock, estimated at 2 500 bbls. Tar has been lightly dealt in, at prices within a range of from $2 50@$2 87½ ⅌ bbl. Week's receipts, 495 bbls.; stock estimated at 2,800 bbls. The demand has been limited for common Resin, at $1 60@$1 65 ⅌ 310 ℔s.; and fair for other kinds, including No. 2 at $1 75@$2 ⅌ 310 ℔s.; No. 1 at $2@$4; and Virgin at $4 50@$6 ⅌ 280 ℔s. Week's receipts of Resin, 7 256 bbls. Stock of common Resin estimated at 4 000 bbls.

Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to Aug. 16.

	Receipts	Export
Crude Turpentine, bbls	62 345	60,872
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	85.520	42,227
Resin	462,635	406,824
Tar	38,366	18,429

We have compiled the foregoing tabular statement from the circular of Messrs. LUCE & TURNER.

OILS—The demand or most kinds has been restricted; prices have not varied remarkably.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased, to day, to the extent of 3 250 bbls., in lots, at $13 62@$13 75 for Mess, here; $13 50 for do., deliverable, at the option of the seller, within 30 days; an unascertained price for do., deliverable in September; and $9 62½@$9 75 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue inactive, including Hams at 8c.@8¾c., and Shoulders at 6c.@6¼c. ⅌ ℔. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard continues in fair request at former rates; sales, to-day, 635 tcs. and bbls., common to choice, at 10¾c.@11c. ⅌ ℔. Beef rules quite heavy; sales 165 bbls., in lots, at $8@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$12 50 for fair to choice extra do.; $7@$8 for Country Mess, and $5 50@$6 for do. Prime, ⅌ bbl. Beef Hams $15@$18 ⅌ bbl. Butter is selling at 14c.@20c. for State; 12c.@17c. for Ohio, ⅌ ℔. Cheese is in request at from 4c.@9c. ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 50 tcs., in lots, at $3 50@$4 25 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 726 hhds. Cuba, at 4¾c.@6½c.; 50 hhds. Porto Rico, at 7c.; 150 hhds. Melado, at 4c.; and 98 boxes Havana, at 6c., ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—The transactions, yesterday and to-day, have been quite limited. Prices however, are very firm, and the principal holders manifest no disposition to force sales.

TOBACCO—The business in this line since Friday last, has been very moderate—including 72 cases Seed Leaf at 6½c.@24c.; 227 bales Havana, mostly at 28c. @29c.; with 195 bales Yara, and 263 bales Cienfuegos, part for export, on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 500 bbls., in lots, at 25½c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there have been engaged 700 bales Cotton, at 7-32d.@¼d. ⅌ ℔.; 1,500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d.; and 300 bbls. Resin at 1s. 6d. For Glasgow, 600 bbls. Flour at 2s. For Hamburg, 150 tons Logwood at 17s. 6d. For Bremen, 100 hhds. Tobacco on private terms. For Rotterdam, 100 tons Walnut Wood at $5.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3¾ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3¾ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph.

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Persia*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New York Post-office to-day, (Wednesday,) at 8 o'clock A. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool on the 6th inst., with two days later advices from Europe, is now in her eleventh day, and nearly due at this port.

The California Overland Mail, which arrived at St. Louis yesterday, from San Francisco on the 25th ult., brings no news of importance. A fire, which did damage to the amount of thirty thousand dollars, had occurred at Crescent City.

The letter of our correspondent at Oregon City almost confirms the report of the election of the Republican candidate for Congress. The gains on the Republican ticket had been so large as to scarcely leave room to doubt a victory for the Opposition.

A terrible gale has occurred at Prince Edward's Island and vicinity, occasioning a fearful loss of life through the wreck of fishing vessels. On the south side of the Island the wrecks are reported to be very numerous. It is estimated that at least fifty lives have been lost.

The shops in connection with the Capitol Extension at Washington were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss in machinery and materials is estimated at from fifty to sixty thousand dollars.

In the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, a report was adopted in favor of allowing the following Justices of the Supreme Court the extra compensation annexed to their names, in accordance with an act passed in 1852: Wm. Mitchell, $8,250; Jas. R. Roosevelt, $11,250; estate of Henry P. Edwards, $4,125. Comptroller Flagg refused to pay these extra compensations, on the ground that it was unconstitutional to increase a Judge's pay while in office

At the meeting of the Governors of the Almshouse yesterday, Governor Oliver apologized for some remarks which he made on Monday when the Richmond Grays visited the Institutions. A mass of unimportant business was disposed of. Affidavits were presented, and referred, impugning the character of one of the keepers at the Penitentiary. A report was adopted in favor of making a contract with J. D. Phillips & Co. to employ the women in the Workhouse to make caps and hats at twenty cents per day for eighteen months from the first of August.

The Croton Commission and Engineer, accompanied by Prof. Chilton, have visited the sources of supply of the water, but have failed to discover anything to account satisfactorily for the queer flavor in the water which has caused so great a commotion the past ten days. Prof. Chilton will make an analysis of the water and report in a day or two.

The question as to the healthfulness or otherwise of Croton water, does not obviate the necessity of paying Croton water rents. Since the first of January there has been paid into the Croton Aqueduct Department for water rents $569,062 63, of which $550,077 was paid previous to the first of August, since which time the payment of an additional five per cent. has been enforced upon all unpaid dues. Thus far this year the receipts have been about ten per cent. more than they were last year. On all dues remaining unpaid on the first of November next, fifteen per cent. will be added.

The Richmond Greys were entertained at dinne last night by the Corporation authorities of this City. After having been reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council, in the City Hall Park, during the afternoon, they were escorted from their headquarters at the Brandreth House to the Metropolitan Hotel, where an exquisite dinner was served and appropriate speeches made.

There was another exciting trotting match on Eclipse Course, L. I., yesterday, between *Flora Temple* and *Princess*, on a two mile heat, in which *Flora* was so incontestibly the victor that she left her competitor, as the phrase goes, "nowhere." Her first heat of two miles was accomplished in the unparaleled time of 4:50½; her second heat of the same distance, in 5:5. The horses are so nearly matched that betters found it most for their interest to keep their money in their pockets, though offers of $100 to $50 on *Flora Temple* were freely made, with no takers.

The case of Dr. Ellis came up in the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice Ingraham, on a *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* to review the proceedings of the magistrates who have issued commitments against defendant. Justice Ingraham discharged the defendant on the Murphy charge, but declined to interfere with the others.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, comprised 1,100 bales at a shade easier prices. Flour was more active, but was lower. Wheat was decidedly cheaper, and lightly dealt in. Corn was less plenty, and was a shade higher. The demand, however, was restricted. Provisions were depressed. Pork declined. Sales of 2,800 bales Maracaibo Coffee were effected, for export. Sugars were in request. Molasses, Rice, Teas, Naval Stores, Oils, Hides, Leather, and Metals were quiet. Tobacco was moderately inquired for. The freight engagements were somewhat heavier. The value of the week's exports, from this port, of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, was $1,574,468, against $963,110 same week last year; and since the 1st of January, the exports have been $40,435,688, against $38,945,402 same period last year.

A Democratic Millennium.

Since the meeting of the Democratic State Committee, and the revelation of Wise's letter, the lambs of the Hunker fold are lying down in most delightful harmony with the Barnburner lions. In short, the Millenium appears to be at hand, if not actually present.

A remarkable evidence of this new dispensation is afforded us by yesterday's Albany *Atlas and Argus*. Who could have predicted, a month ago, that the journal in question would speak of the support of Dickinson by the united New-York delegation, at Charleston, as a thing within the limits of even the remotest possibility? And yet in its issue of yesterday, we find the following:

> "If it were—as we think it will not be—a painfu question of preference *between beloved and gifted statesmen of our own State*—a question of sundering the ties which bind us to one and overcoming the prejudices which separate us from another—if, we repeat, we were shut up to such an alternative, can it be doubted that if the Democrats of Virginia, as stated by the *Enquirer*, are prepared to make their own State 'a unit' by adopting either a Wise or a Hunter, those of New-York could be equally sagacious and patriotic, and secure the same result by the support of either a Dickinson or a Seymour?"

"Beloved and gifted Statesmen!" Under this affectionate category the *Atlas and Argus* classes Daniel S. Dickinson. Verily the tears shed by the Sage of Binghamton when he read Wise's letter, fell not to the earth in vain. They have made softer the soft hearts of his enemies, and opened up to his venerable vision an inspiring glimpse of the White House. With New-York as "a unit" at his back, (the *Atlas and Argus* indeed absolutely promises this,) who shall say that Dickinson, and not Wise, or Hunter, or Douglas, shall not, after all, bear away the prize from the National Convention. To the Democrats of other States he has never been obnoxious; at the South he is decidedly popular; and if he has now become,—no matter how suddenly,—"beloved" of the New-York Softs, who shall object to him as a candidate?

In politics, as in other human concerns, no man knoweth what a day may bring forth. Gov. Wise found it easy to write himself down; and the same steel pen which accomplished that feat, may also have achieved the far more difficult one of resuscitating Daniel S. Dickinson. It is never safe to say of any public man, that he is decisively dead.

Napoleon III. and the Press.

The power of sheer reiteration to fix mere notions in the popular mind with the positive force of facts has never been more signally illustrated than by the success of the British Press in convincing the British public, and for the matter of that no small portion of the American public as well, that the Emperor of the French has been vainly endeavoring, ever since the close of the Crimean war, to suppress the English liberty of unlicensed printing. It is on record, certainly, that Napoleon III. has, through his Ministers, urged the Governments of Sardinia and of Belgium to extend the principle of the censorship of the Press, accepted in each of those countries, to the prevention of attacks upon himself and France in the Belgian and Sardinian journals. In making these propositions the French Government suggested nothing new or unheard of by those States; the whole tone of Continental theory, and the whole tenor of Continental practice in relation to this matter, differing essentially from the present theory and practice of England and the United States.

Wherever the censorship of the Press is recognized as an element in the social order, there it is clear that any vehement denunciation of any special State or Sovereign must carry with it a much greater and more inflammatory power of mischief than such denunciations would possess in the case of a Press habitually unlicensed. These are considerations which may easily be overlooked by those who fancy that loud-mouthed clamors in the name of universal freedom against all political arrangements which differ from our own, is the one decisive proof of enlarged and liberal views. But they must be taken into the account by every one who really wishes to understand the truth about his own times, and to make up his opinions in regard to passing events and cotemporary nations on a rational foundation. And they put the diplomacy of the Empire on the subject of the Press in Continental States in quite another light from that in which it is commonly held up by the cheap apostles of that sort of freedom which consists in asserting one's indefeasible right to be as ignorant and as abusive, and as full of passionate prejudice, as may seem to himself good. But no government has shown a more scrupulous regard to national differences in this, as in other respects, than the actual Government of France. In the whole history of the relations between Napoleon III. and England there cannot be found a single gleam of evidence to prove that the French Emperor has ever so much as suggested to any English administration or statesman whatever, the idea of interference with the now conceded liberty of the British Press, to utter all the spite, or malice, or nonsense which its conductors may choose to ventilate on the subject of the French nation, or the French Government, or the character of the Emperor himself. If the London journals think it proper to tell an ally of their own Sovereign, and the ruler of a great friendly nation, that he is not a man of his word; that he is a pirate and a perjured assassin; that he makes treaties only to break them; and intends, on the first opportunity, to play the brigand on an Imperial scale and let his armies loose to ravage the fair coasts of Britain, Napoleon III. has done nothing and attempted nothing towards denying them that privilege. He has done nothing more towards meddling with this liberty of theirs, than the American Government has done towards abating the tone of insolence and depreciation which many of the same journals still adopt in speaking of the United States and the American people. This, be it observed, is a question not of opinions but of facts. If anybody gifted with an insight beyond that of ordinary men, has contrived to enter into the inmost consciousness of the Emperor Napoleon, and has thus ascertained that it is the deliberate intention of that potentate to use Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston as his tipstaves for the arrest of the London Press; and that he will never be satisfied until he has put the present proprietor of the London *Times*, for instance, into the same pillory to which the founder of that "institution" was condemned by a British jury for speaking lightly of the virtuous George, Prince of Wales, in the days when "Louis Napoleon's uncle was a sub-officer of artillery," we cannot of course undertake to contradict an assertion drawn from mysterious sources beyond our merely mortal ken. We are content to deal with facts, as we find them, in the black and white of parliamentary documents and in the discourse of ministerial authorities. It may be that the same English statesmen who led the Emperor of the French to believe that they could secure the passage of a stricter law for the exclusion of conspirators from England, if he would only go so far out of his way as to ask for it, may have also suggested to him the feasibility of muzzling those vexatious growlers and snarlers in the Press by whom their own domestic peace is so constantly disturbed. But this is the purest conjecture. So far as appears, we repeat, there is not one jot or tittle of evidence in existence to show that the French Government has ever attempted any liberties with the liberty of London journalism; and, indeed, no respectable English journal has ever ventured deliberately to assert as much. By an ingenious and perpetual ringing of rhetorical changes on the relations of the Imperial Government with the Press in France, and on the importance of English free-speaking to the freedom of Europe, the London Press has, however, contrived to disseminate far and wide notions to which no honorable journalist could give downright form and expression, without disgrace. And the London *Times* itself, which does not usually descend to such devices, took advantage the other day of the honest and manly protests of such true and fearless friends of human rights as Mr. Bright and Lord John Russell in behalf of common decency, to lend a color of reality to the silly imputation that Napoleon III. is bent upon stifling the voice of English freedom. The leading Liberals of England spoke out as became English gentlemen and statesmen, from their places in Parliament, against the abuse of the Press to the purposes of partisan or personal passion, and of ferocious international hatred. Their language was sharp, and clear and unanswerable. That France herself was speaking to the same effect, and insisting, as any nation possessed of proper self-respect has a right to insist, that her rulers and her people should no longer be daily charged with the most downright treachery and the blackest wickedness by the organs of a professedly friendly State, could not deter these high-minded Englishmen from their own duty of remonstrance. At the risk of being insulted by their own countrymen with the charge that they were pandering to a foreign despot or truckling before foreign force, they spoke the flat and fearless truth about the dictatorial insolence of the Press, and in so speaking did good service, not only to a particular French Government—which is a temporary and comparatively an unimportant matter—but to the real interests of the Press itself, which is a matter of far higher and of permanent concern. That their words went home to the mark at which they were aimed, appeared in their immediate effect. The *Times*, which had been taxed by Mr. Bright (though hardly with justice) as the chief offender against international courtesy and propriety, was so far thrown off its guard as to rush into a rather ridiculous vindication of the liberty of the Press against the stoutest radical in all England; and to boast of its own antiquity in comparison with the years of Napoleon III. and Lord John Russell, as if recklessness were the natural privilege of age. *Qui s' excuse s' accuse*, is a sound maxim in the case of the Press, as well as in the case of individual men, and the vehemence with which the journalism of England has repelled an assault that was never made, and repelled assumptions that were never advanced, speaks more for its consciousness of ill-will to France than for its strength in that freedom with which Milton would have made all printing free. Despotism is an evil thing, and for that very reason the impersonal despotism of types and paper is a danger to be guarded against not less earnestly than any other despotism whatsoever. Society and the world are institutions at least as venerable as the Press; and the simple fact that journalism is a power, should make those who wield it remember that power has its temptations as well as its duties, its sins to be avoided, as well as its rights to be maintained.

The German Imbroglio.

The smaller German States which manifested two months ago a rather diabolical delight at the prospect of a great European war, in which United Germany should march as one man to avenge the murder of Conrad of Hoihenstauffen, by Charles of Anjou, and to plant the standards of Wittelsbach and Coburg upon the battlements of the Tuileries, have suddenly conceived an altogether angelic love of peace and concord. They would have every bayonet beaten into a piston, and every rifled cannon recast into an engine-boiler. One or two of the more formidable and martial of these Powers, it is true, still persist in demanding the grand Teutonic crusade. Hanover, whose population is about equal to that of the French department of the Seine, and the numbers of whose army on the war-footing, fall but little short of those of the French rural police, is particularly slow in recovering from her late access of military enthusiasm. The members of the second Hanoverian Chamber have just issued a manifesto, in which they call upon the Prince-Regent of Prussia to emulate the fame of Arminius and assume the command of Germany in the great conflict which has but been adjourned by the peace of Villafranca. "New complications," cry the Deputies, "new wars, an attack upon German independence—these are clouds that still lower over us!" Nothing probably but the elaborate financial efforts necessary to square an existing deficit of nearly sixty thousand dollars in the Hanoverian Treasury has restrained these daring children of Velleda from avenging long before this the outrage offered to the country by Napoleon III. in that famous refusal of his to treat with Austria at all, unless he "could have permission to march thirty thousand men through Hanover to the Rhine." The Bavarian Senators are hardly less resolute than their Northern cotemporaries. Although for the present the Bavarians content themselves with bemoaning the "lost opportunity of realizing the dearest hope of Germany," they announce that they will always be found ready "to make any sacrifices that may be found necessary for the triumph of the German race."

The Rhenish States, however, and the Free Cities, have altogether changed their views of things. The prospect of a furious internal war in the heart of Germany herself; of a desperate conflict between the rival houses of Hapsburg and Hohen-zollern, with the collision of religious passions which must follow in its train; of a struggle, in short, that must combine, when it comes, all the political rage of the contest between Frederick the Great and Maria Theresa, with the worse fury of the Thirty Years' War, is by no means attractive even to the enthusiasts of this most phlegmatic, but, at the same time, most obstinately passionate of races. German unity is a dream long and dearly cherished, and a prize worth the seeking. The small tyrannies and petty treacheries of little princes like the Elector of Hesse and the Grand Duke of Baden, have naturally disgusted their people with the existing order of things. And absurd as was the general German clamor against France in the outset of the Italian war, there can be no donbt that the hope of reaching a practical German Confederation through the certain trials and possible triumphs of a great German war with France, enlisted some of the best as well as many of the worst instincts of the German popular heart in favor of the demonstrations of the German Courts against Napoleon III. But the masterly diplomacy of the French Emperor has utterly changed the programme. If German unity is to be attained now, through the present chaos, it must be sought by the perilous paths of civil war, and in a wrestle for life or death between the two leading Powers of Protestant and of Catholic Germany. In such a contest as this the lesser States can engage only at the eventual price of their independent existence. If Prussia and Austria are to battle for the supremacy of Germany, the satellites of the two hosts must resign themselves to be absorbed into the greater masses with which they are to act. The language of the highest official journals of Austria, in particular, points clearly to such a conflict as actually impending. Those journals cannot find words of praise warm enough for the conduct of the smaller States of Germany in the war just ended; and lavish infinite compassion upon the brave little dwarfs who would have rushed to the rescue of Austria and Germany from the Frank, had they not been tied down and trampled upon by the wicked and cunning giant of North Germany.

The *Austrian Gazette* of August 1, says flatly and plainly enough: "The real danger of Germany consisted and consists in the desire of a certain Power to round her territory, and to seek leadership at any price; at the price of common justice; at the price even of the security of Germany. The lesser States of Germany did, or tried to do, their duty. Violence and injustice alone prevented them from reaching their object." A still more plainly official Austrian organ, the *Ost-Deutsche Post*, with an ill-disguised and insolent reference to Prussia, pats Bavaria gently on the back. "Bavaria," says the Viennese journal, "does not indulge in vain displays of her strength, marching and counter-marching her troops; Bavaria is not swollen with silly ambition; Bavaria does not shrug up her shoulders to give herself the air of being greater than she is." These words, and words like these, bode ill for the harmony of the German Confederation, and amply justify the sudden change of front which the lesser States have adopted. While Prussia is officially denying what has been officially asserted by the Emperor of Austria himself; while the growing good will between the Courts of Berlin and St. Petersburg is carefully paraded in all the Prussian journals; and while the tone of the Austrian Press becomes daily more and more menacing towards Prussia and the Prussian party, the German people may well begin to show themselves anxious about the future. The French Emperor has thrown a new apple of discord into a camp which was already full of all manner of ripening mischiefs; and as Europe has been taught first in the Crimea and now in Lombardy, that it is possible for mightier wars than those of Schleswig-Holstein to be efficiently "localized," the German question is really not less serious in its present state than the question of Italy was six months ago.

The Presidential Prospect.

The Richmond *Examiner*, a paper which represents the Presidential aspirations and interests of Senator Hunter, in Virginia, allows itself to be startled by a fearful vision of wrath to come. That the Democracy, if united, will be strong enough to elect the Charleston nominee, the organ of Mr. Hunter does not permit itself for a moment to doubt; always, as we may suppose, with the mental reservation that its favorite candidate shall be nominated in preference to those pestilent disturbers of Democratic harmony, Douglas and Wise. But the peril which looms up gigantic in the distance, is the possible removal of the election into the House of Representatives. Should the Democratic Party divide itself among several aspirants, or even between two, this catastrophe may, under the provisions of the fundamental law, become a necessity. It, therefore, occurs forcibly enough to the mind of the *Examiner*, that the Constitution provides for a choice by the House, from the three candidates having the highest number of votes, whenever no one of the three happens to receive an absolute majority in the Electoral Colleges.

Now, a majority of the electoral votes is not very easily to be concentrated upon any single Democratic politician. Before the month of November, 1860, Kansas will be a sovereign member of the confederacy. The whole number of electoral votes will then be 306—including those of Oregon and Kansas—and 154 of these votes will be required for a majority. The result so greatly deprecated by the Richmond paper, therefore, can only be avoided in one of two contingencies. If the Democratic nominee—say Mr. Hunter—can secure at least 154 votes, or if the election in the Colleges shall turn in favor of the Opposition candidate, the battle in the House will never come off. This last solution of the difficulty, as not being agreeable, the *Examiner* overlooks. And yet it is by no means out of the question. On the contrary, many people very confidently believe it the more probable event of the contest. It would not, however, be reasonable to expect the *Examiner* to adopt that article of faith into its creed; for, with a wise philosophy, that journal persists in ignoring a prospect so dismal, until perchance it shall be forced to contemplate it by the inevitable course of events.

With much pathos the *Examiner* announces to its political friends that there will be no chance whatever for Democratic success in the House of Representatives—several States from which better things were expected having chosen delegations either divided or hostile. Tennessee elects a Democratic Governor, but sends seven Opposition members out of ten. North Carolina sends a tie of four to four. Kentucky, which in other respects did wonders for the Democracy, has elected only five Democratic representatives, with a tie on the popular vote in one district, which tie, according to a constitutional requirement, is to be solved by casting lots; so that under the unlucky star which seems now to be in the ascendant of the Democratic heavens, she too may happen to be divided, and thus her vote be lost. Even Texas is reported to have chosen a wedged and useless delegation.

All this opens up a dark prospect, certainly, for the candidate of the Charleston Convention. But has it not occurred to the *Examiner* and other Southern organs of the Democracy that this very position of things which they deplore may contribute to division rather than union? Suppose a Southern man is nominated on a Slavery-protection platform, what shall hinder some popular, energetic Northern Democrat—Douglas, for example—from taking the field independently, with direct reference to his chances, as a third candidate, in the House of Representatives? As that body is constituted, might it not be easier to unite eighteen States upon such a candidate than upon any other? The objections advanced by the *Examiner* and other journals against an election by the House are of a purely partisan character, and will have little weight with the people. As a ready relief from the corruption and tyranny of National Conventions, it is even possible that the agency of that body may be looked upon with decided favor. The election by the House is a high function of the people's Representatives, contemplated and sanctioned by the Constitution. A President thus elected could hardly come into power as an extreme partisan, or as a recognized administrator of the spoils, as the choice of a Convention is bound by the general understanding and expectation to become. Not that persons occupying seats in Congress are unapproachable by the appeals of selfishness or the arts of corruption. But it may be safely assumed that their position, if not their character, is a better guaranty than can be looked for in the irresponsible delegates of a National Convention, nine in ten of whom may be expected to give his vote with a direct eye to the reward he is to receive for it.

Members of Congress are much more sharply individualized in the public eye than the Delegates of any Convention can be. Their future relations with the candidate for whom their votes may be thrown will be more closely scanned, both by the members of their own party in their several districts, and by the country at large.

It may even be that the prospect of controlling the election of President finally by the action of their Representatives has had its influence with the people in determining the recent singular triumphs of the Opposition in the instances we have mentioned. Thousands of Democratic voters in Kentucky and Tennessee may have earnestly desired the success of their party ticket in the State, while, at the same time they were bent upon making a second term of Mr. Buchanan impossible, and on shutting the gates of the White House against any successor of like character.

The Water Question.

"Water, water everywhere, but not one drop to drink," is the present cry of this always crying City. New-York is never happy without some special misery; and as the energetic action of Mr. Delavan and of Mr. Smith promises to abate the fierceness of the street torments we have so long been nursing, we ought perhaps to be grateful for the extremely disgusting nature of our actual Aqueduct supplies. Multitudinous correspondents implore us to improve their minds on the subject of this water nuisance; to let them know whether it is or is not safe to quench the pangs of thirst with the impure streams that now distil from our pipes and hydrants, and to offer them some prospect of speedy relief.

We have said nothing in reply to all these entreaties; mainly because there is really nothing to be said. The Croton water has certainly lost its character. Of that there can be no doubt, and no words of ours can make its flat, insipid flavor pleasant on the palates of our readers. But we cannot find, on diligent inquiry made, that anything which could be done to ascertain the cause of this state of things, and to apply a remedy, has been left undone by the proper authorities, and we must therefore advise our anxious fellow-citizens to await with us the dread results of the now pending analysis of these culpable waters. The Croton is on trial; and before an impartial judge. We may suggest, however, that it is not by any means probable that the mingled twang of old hay and forgotten oysters, which now pervades its waters will endure forever. The presumptive evidence in the case is strongly in favor of the "decayed vegetable" theory, which assigns the origin of the mischief to the temporary condition of some part of the sources from which our supply is drawn, rather than to any vitiation of the Reservoir, or any neglect of the distributing system.

Nor do we believe the water likely to prove unwholesome to those who have the moral courage to drink it, and to eschew poisoning it with alcoholic compounds, themselves undeniably vile. Oily and unpleasant as the Croton is, it is very far from being as deadly as Croton oil; and if any good housewife will follow the example of the Emperor Nero, who insisted that water was never fit to drink till it had been boiled first, and then iced, she may save her family from dying of thirst without subjecting them to the certainty of nausea, or the risk of falling into bad habits of worse brandy and water.

Foreign Literary News.

Mr. Fordyce, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, known by his *History of the County Palatine of Durham*, has just commenced a *History of Coal, Coke and Coal-fields; Iron, its Ores and Process of Manufacture.*

Hermann and Robert Schlagintweit, the two remaining of the celebrated three exploring brothers, have recently arrived in England, to lay before the public a statement of the progress of their labors in India. One of their first acts was to distribute among their friends and the members of the scientific world a privately printed memoir of their lost brother Adolf. The complete result of their united labors is now in press at Leipzig, in eight volumes quarto, with eighty plates, the first volume of which is expected to be published towards the end of September.

M. B. Nicoladji, a Captain of artillery in the Greek service, has just published, in French, (Sartorius, Paris,) a work in two volumes entitled *La Turquie Contemporaine.* It gives most detailed information, from the author's own observation, of the present state of the Ottoman Empire.

A reproduction of the *Biblia Pauperum*, from the copy in the British Museum Library, is announced by Mr. J. Russell Smith. It will consist of forty engravings, printed in one volume, uniform with Mr. L. Leigh Sotheby's *Principia Typographica.*

Messrs. Blackwood announce, for the beginning of September, a *Handbook of Geological Terms and Geology*, by David Page, F. G. S. Also a new and enlarged edition of the same author's *Advanced Text-Book of Geology.*

A Narrative of Lord Elgin's Mission to China and Japan, by Mr. Lawrence Oliphant, is announced as forthcoming. From the author's position as private secretary to Lord Elgin, coupled with his old established reputation as a writer of travels, something more than usually interesting is expected in the new work. Mr. Oliphant is well remembered by numerous friends in this country.

The *Ballads and Songs of Yorkshire*, collected and annoted by Mr. C. Davison Ingledew, of Northallerton, who has devoted himself to the task for many years, are about to appear.

A history of the ill-fated expedition of Count de Raousset into Sonora, has appeared at Paris, under the title of *Le Comte de Raousset-Boulbon et l'Expédition de la Sonore.* The author, M. de la Chapelle, was one of the participators in the strange enterprise he describes.

The first volume of the *Œuvres Choisies du Philosophe Saint-Simon*, has appeared in Paris, published by the editors of the extinct *Philosophical and Religious Review.* There has been as yet no complete collection of the works of St. Simon—a strange fact, as this philosopher counts among his more or less avowed disciples a galaxy of distinguished persons, among others almost all the men constituting the present Government.

Historians of the late Italian war threaten to be very numerous in France. Not less than fifteen works on the war, some of them by writers already well known, are announced at present by different Paris publishers. In the list of authors stand M. Amedee de Cesena, former chief editor of the *Patrie* and of the *Constitutionnel*; M. J. Richard, one of the directors of the *Pays*, and M. Belmontel, the "Deputy-Poet," as he is called, of the Legislative Assembly. The work of the last-named writer is announced to be partly in rhyme and partly in prose.

Francis Liszt, the famous piano-forte player and composer, has just published at Paris a little work entitled *Des Bohémiens et de leur Musique en Hongrie.* The author, it will be remembered, is a Bohemian by birth, and enthusiastically attached to his country.

An historical work of deep research, the *History of the House of Hohenzollern during the Middle Ages*, is among the recent publications of the French Press. The book, originally written in German, by Prof. Schaeffer, has been translated into French by desire of the Paris Historical Society.

The Emperor of Russia has accepted the dedication of a work by M. Palauzoff, entitled the *Rouman Hospodorats of Moldavia and Wallachia*, and the Russian translation of another, the *History of Armenia*, by M. Emin.

The first volume of a *History of English Literature with particular notice (besonderer Berücksichtigung) of the History of Politics and Morals in England*, has just appeared at Leipzig. The author is Prof. Gatschenberger.

Two other works of interest which have recently appeared in Germany are a *History of the Literature of the French Revolution*, by Schmidt-Weissenfels; and *Frederick the Great and Katharine the Second*, a historical sketch, by K. von Schlozer.

Among the new works advertised in the London papers is a volume entitled *Satan Restored.* A poem. By William Cyples.

After an interval of ten years, the author of *Friends in Council* has produced a second series of that remarkable work. It consists, like the first of essays, mingled with dialogue, and displays the same cast of thought, at once discursive and incisive, and the same solid and graceful quality of literary workmanship.

Amusements.

Jones' Wood.—A new attraction opens to-day at Jones' Wood in the shape of a monster Circus, not a circus of monsters but a monstrously large circus, with Mme. Tourniaire and the Orrin Family. There will be two performances during the day and a *Bal Champetre* in the evening.

The Methodist Episcopal Church and its Relations to Slavery.

New-York, Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article appeared in your paper on the 12th inst. entitled "An Appeal from the American Wesleyans to their Brethren in Great Britain," &c., purporting to be copied from the Leeds *Mercury*. This "Appeal," it is alleged, was signed by 238 Wesleyan ministers, representing upwards of 42,000 members. It asserts that there are in the Northern division of the Church "hundreds and thousands of slaveholders, trustees, stewards, leaders and local preachers, and even traveling preachers have become slaveholders in several instances, and are so still."

Now, as your paper is extensively read in Baltimore and other portions of our territory south of Mason and Dixon's line, it is due to yourselves and to the Christian public that this misleading statement should be corrected. The Baltimore, East Baltimore and Philadelphia Conferences embrace the principal part of the slave territory, and communicants within the bounds of the Methodist Episcopal Church (North.) And in the City of Baltimore, with a membership of more than 12,000, there are not *ten members* of the Church who are slaveholders! And from an extensive and intimate acquaintance with the three Conferences in question during a period of more than twenty years, we declare, without fear of successful contradiction, that nine-tenths of all our people who are involved in the "*curse and shame*" of Slavery are so from necessity, and but for motives of humanity would free their slaves to-morrow.

A visit to the City of Baltimore, or to any other part of our work in that vicinity, will convince any candid observer of the efficiency of our present system for the improvement of the condition of the colored population. The Methodist Church, more than all other agencies, has accomplished the gratifying results on which the New-York Times so justly commented in one of its recent numbers. In that article it was shown that more than one-half the colored population of Maryland (80,000) were actually free! and that this number exceeded the colored population of the great State of New-York by more than 40,000; and that their condition was infinitely better than the free people of color in any of the States North or West, or *even* in Canada! This picture does not need the distance and illusion of the diorama. The record will tell the story of their moral and religious, of their social and financial condition. Nor are they indebted to the visionary theories and the wild speculations of ultra-abolitionists for their present position and their prospects of a still happier future. No, they owe it under God to the very men who, in the creed of ridico-abolitionism, stand excluded from the sympathies of humanity and the Church, and even heaven itself. It is well for the colored race that they have found *substantial aid* and *practical sympathy* in other quarters. This movement is manifestly intended to put the M. E. Church in a false position. Strip this agitation of its party aspirations and the emoluments of office, and the whole thing will appear in its native deformity—omnipotent as to mischief, impotent as to good. It will find but little sympathy with the great body of our people in this country, nor will it be likely to receive any more favor at the hands of the Wesleyan Methodists in England, who have long since ignored the "Methodist New Connexion" where *the resolutions* were adopted as published in the Times. Those distinguished champions in the ranks of Reform and Revolution embraced with avidity the proposition of their misguided brethren on this side of the Atlantic. There is doubtless a strong feeling of fraternity existing between the parties. But the *Radicalism*, under the assumed name of *Wesleyan*, which we find displayed in the Leeds *Mercury*, is not the Wesleyanism of Jabez Bunting and Richard Watson. It is of a very different character from that of the excellent men, Drs. Newton, Hannah, Dixon and Arthur, who have been its honored representatives in America. There is a strong conservative element pervading the great Methodist family everywhere. And it would be well for honest men who are influenced more by the principles of humanity and religion than by mere party zeal, to examine the precepts of the Book of God and the facts of history on this "vexed question." They will then learn that neither Christianity nor Methodism ever interfered with existing institutions. They may see, if they will, how this principle was applied to that relation, which, of all others, was the most difficult to harmonize with Christianity. "No wonder that men cursed with Slavery embraced with joy a religion which was perpetually teaching the worth and dignity of the human soul, and declaring that rich and poor, prince and peasant, master and slave, were equal in the sight of God. And yet, great as this growth was, it contained within itself elements of danger. It was to be feared lest men hearing forever of brotherhood and Christian equality, should be tempted to throw off the yoke by *force*."

All this occurred in an age when Slavery had reached its worst and most fearful form; an age in which some Roman citizens held from ten to twenty thousand at their sole mercy, to be tortured and killed as their savage tempers required; when the Emperors were accustomed not unfrequently to feed their fish with living slaves; when captives were led to fight in the amphitheatre with wild beasts or with each other, to glut the Roman appetite for blood upon a Roman holiday. And yet, fearful as it was, the Apostle says, "Art thou called, being a servant, care not for it."

Hence it is easy to see how Christianity was designed to work. It interferes indirectly and not directly with existing institutions. No doubt it will at length remove Slavery from the earth. But there is not one case where we find Christianity interfering with institutions as such. Even when Onesemus ran away and came to Paul, the apostle sent him back to his master Philemon, not dissolving the connection between them; and then, as a consolation to the servant, he told him of a higher feeling—a feeling that would make him free with the chain and shackle upon his arm. And so it was possible for the Christian then, as it is now, to be possessed of the highest liberty under the system in whatever form the gospel finds it. The Prince of Peace showed his freedom, not by refusing, but by paying, tribute to Cæsar. His glorious liberty could do so without any feeling of degradation,—obeying the laws not because they are right always, but because institutions are to be upheld with cordiality. Such is the doctrine of Christianity, and such has been the practice of the Methodist Church. It gave to the slave the true feeling of obligation as a Christian: "Let as many servants as are under the yoke count their masters worthy of all honor, that the name of God and his doctrine be not blasphemed." At the same time it gave to the Christian master a new view of his relation to his slave, and taught him to regard him now "Not as a servant only, but also as a brother beloved." This is the true conservatism of the Bible. God in Heaven, the King on earth, and the master and slave upon the cotton plantation or rice field of the South, have no greater friend than the Bible. To adopt any system at war with this is virtually to follow in the wake of the first Absalom or Caladine or Wat Tyler who may arise.

Universal equality is a very high-sounding expression, and a favorite idea with visionary men. Many in every age have disturbed the peace of society by stirring up the poor against the rich, and by preaching up the popular doctrine that all men ought to be free and equal. Those who declaim against the vast inequality of men's lots, will, doubtless, never be in want of hearers. We shall look to other leaders, and follow the teachings of that system of Christian casuistry which has contributed so largely to promote the peace and exalt the character of society. We shall put a higher value upon the labors of those good men whose zeal and love for souls are not circumscribed by geographical boundaries, or natural or artificial distinctions. And we shall not cease to thank God for a commission as ample as the earth, and as welcome as the day-spring to those who need a Saviour, whether they be Greek or Jew, bond or free.

VINDEX.

Army Contracts—The New System.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Fort Leavenworth, Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1859.

There is just now considerable surprise expressed here at the course of the Secretary of War in assuming the duty of letting at Washington contracts for the public service of the different Military Departments.

The plan seems to be to give out in one contract, and at extraordinary high rates, the business of supplying [illegible], instead, as heretofore, to be done in small contracts by local applicants.

This recklessness of the Secretary can in some measure be [illegible] by the example of the Quartermaster's [illegible] the articles delivered shall scrupulously conform to the specifications—[illegible] corn were rejected by the Department 30,000 [illegible] from St. Joseph [illegible] several hours to [illegible].

This rejection of the corn may have no connection with the rejection of the famous flour contract—[illegible].

The order lately promulgated to sell 3,000 mules, at two days' notice, [illegible] Washington, [illegible] for two years for the whole of the western departments seems to portend the resignation of the honorable Secretary. K.

The Weehawken Robbery.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Seeing an article in your edition of to-day, that a highway robbery had been committed near the Weehawken Ferry, Forty-second-street, North River, I shall be obliged by your stating the facts of the case, which are simply these: The gentleman was robbed on the road [illegible] the Ferry Hotel, [illegible] before the boat [illegible].

By inserting the above in your columns, you will give [illegible]

I am yours, obliged,

WM. B. ARMSTRONG, Twenty-second Ward.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ALLEGED VIOLATORS OF THE SUNDAY LAWS.—Officer WM. Z. ROWLAND, of the Twentieth Precinct, was put upon special duty last Sunday, to report the names of those saloon-keepers who publicly sold liquor on that day. His labors resulted in complaints against thirty alleged violators of the law in his Ward, in which there are said to be six hundred liquor shops. Sergeant BARRETT and Officer SLOCUM, of the Eighteenth Ward, have made charges against nine keepers of groggeries in their Precinct for similar offences. Application has been made to Justice KELLY for a warrant of arrest in each case. We may say, in passing, that each of the Clerks at the Jefferson-Market Court, yesterday, used up three quill pens in drawing affidavits and filling out the necessary papers. The following are the names of the accused: *Twentieth Ward*—Peter Dolan, No. 246 Seventh-avenue; Deglan, No. 365 Seventh-avenue; Peter Murphy, No. 347 Seventh-avenue; Henry Strong, No. 312 Seventh-avenue; J. McKenna, No. 288 Seventh-avenue; Daniel Healey, No. 284 Seventh-avenue; Mooney, No. 452 Tenth-avenue; T. O'Connor No. 273 Ninth-avenue; John Grant, No. 333 Eighth-avenue; James Wallace, No. 416 Eighth avenue; John Callahan, No. 436 Eighth-avenue; John Riley, No. 452 Eighth-avenue; James Finlay, No. 470 Eighth-avenue; James Kelly, No. 508 Eighth-avenue; Philip Murphy, No. 457 Ninth-avenue; C. Rogers, No. 412 Ninth-avenue; Michael Halpin No. 309 Ninth avenue; J. Reilley, No. 357 Ninth-avenue; Jas. Regian, No 337 Ninth-avenue; Joseph O'Toole, No. 244 Ninth-avenue; John H. Ryan No. 262 Tenth-avenue; Francis Boylan, No. 277 Tenth avenue; G. H. Sickman, No. 279 Tenth avenue; James Gibson, No. 309 Tenth-avenue; Andrew Elliott, No. 324 Tenth-avenue; James Hughes, No. 341 Tenth-avenue; John Coughlin, No. 343 Tenth-avenue; William H. Trew, (grocery,) northeast corner Thirty-seventh-street and Tenth-avenue; C. Busse, (grocery,) No. 454 Tenth-avenue; F. A. Hammerse, No. 473 Ninth-avenue. *Eighteenth Ward*—John Hanekamp, No. 150 East Twenty-first-street; Patrick Fitzpatrick, No. 346 Second-avenue; Michael Meehan, No. 347 Second-avenue; Patrick O'Connor, No. 397 Second-avenue; James Reid, No. 399 Second-avenue; James Donnelly, No 410 Second-avenue; Daniel O'Sullivan, No. 175 East Twenty-second-street; James Farrell, No. 173 East Twenty-second-street; Patrick Bohenan, No. 172 East Twenty second-street. Jacob Alt, keeper of a lager-bier saloon corner of Bleecker and Christopher streets, was arrested by Officer Standish, of the Ninth Ward, and held to bail for his future appearance.

HOME INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION.—An adjourned meeting of this Association was held last evening at Military Hall. The Association was organized about four years ago for the purchase of land at Wakefield, in Westchester County, for building purposes. The Association, which is composed of about four hundred members, purchased four farms, consisting of some four hundred acres. Three out of the four farms have been paid for. A few houses only have been erected by the members, the "hard times" of 1857-8 retarding their movements, and also diminishing receipts. The object of these meetings is to raise sufficient money to pay off the remaining mortgages. About one hundred were present, of those who had not been at the previous meetings, and dues were promptly paid up. The Association have sufficient lands in their possession, it is believed, to pay off all mortgages, even if the lands were sold at half the price originally paid by the members. The amount to be raised is about $18,000. Some $200,000 have been paid, and the balance will be raised without difficulty if no "panic" should supervene. The mortgagee, AUGUSTUS HEUSTIS, was referred to in complimentary terms for the forbearance he has exercised toward the Association during its season of embarrassment. The members are mostly working men, who are endeavoring to secure a homestead for themselves. The total amount which has been invested in Westchester property—houses and lands—by the various Homestead Associations is said to approximate five millions of dollars. This is not a building association, but was organized merely for the purchase of land, and a division of the same among its members at the cost price. It is intimated that the next Legislature will be petitioned to detach the lower portion of Westchester county and annex it to the City and county of New-York. Should this be done, it is argued that it would greatly enhance the value of the said property.

THE CROTON.—Yesterday a company of those connected with the Croton Board went to Croton Lake, to see whether any cause could be found for the bad taste of the water. The Assistant Engineer, who accompanied the party, was instructed to open the culvert at the bottom of the drain, and let the water pass off until it should be as low as he dare trust it at this season of the year. By opening this drain a strong current will be created in the lake, and it may be that the water will thus be more roiled for a day or two, as the deposits at the bottom of the lake will be disturbed. Mr. CRAVEN, Engineer of the Board, has been over the territory known as the "water shed" of the lake during the last two years, and claims that it is peculiarly fitted to make the water pure by its general heavy descent. Mr. CRAVEN adheres to his former belief that the peculiar taste of the water is due to the heavy rains. Dr. J. R. CHILTON accompanied the party which went to the lake yesterday, and it is not probable that his report will be ready for several days. Meantime he publishes the following card:

At the request of the Croton Board, and in company with the President and Assistant Engineer, I visited the Croton dam, and traversed the entire length of the lake in a boat, taking samples of the water from different places. Judging from the odor and taste, I could discover nothing which was not common to all brook water after heavy rains, such as there has recently been in that vicinity. What taste and odor there was resembled that found in the water in the City. I am of the opinion that a few days of clear weather will entirely do away with all unpleasant taste. Even if it should continue in its present condition, I apprehend there is nothing in it that could be considered unwholesome. In the course of a few days, I will be able to report to the Croton Board the result of a chemical and microscopical examination of the water taken from the reservoirs and other places. JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D., Chemist.

NEW YORK, August 16, 1859.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Board met yesterday, eleven members being present. The Committee to which was referred the matter of allowing extra compensation to certain Justices of the Supreme Court, in accordance with an act adopted in 1852, reported in favor of allowing the following amounts: WM. MITCHELL, $8,250; JAMES R. ROOSEVELT, $11,250; estate of HENRY P. EDWARDS, $4,125. The report was adopted by a vote of 8 to 3. Mr. FLAGG, while Comptroller, refused to pay these amounts, falling back on article 6, section 7, of the Constitution, which is as follows: "The Judges of the Court of Appeals, and Justices of the Supreme Court, shall severally receive at stated times for their services a compensation to be established by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during their continuance in office." No other business of importance was transacted.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—On Monday, Messrs. DUNHAM and W. M. FINK, of Brooklyn, while blue-fishing near Rockaway, had their boat capsized, and were swept along the coast by the ebb tide, in dangerous proximity to the breakers. Capt. BAULSIN, of the steamer *Ceres*, who noticed the accident, immediately made for the boat, and at much personal risk, with two of his crew, rescued the unfortunate men. Capt. BAULSIN, during his experience as a pilot in this harbor, has saved seven persons from similar dangers.

FIRE IN SOUTH-STREET.—About 6½ o'clock last night a fire broke out in the upper floor of No. 67 South-street, occupied by DUNHAM & DIMON, manufacturers of bags. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. The second floor was occupied by the Merchants' Police, and the first floor as a shipping-store. The firemen soon succeeded in extinguishing the flames. But little damage was sustained.

DIED FROM INJURIES.—PATRICK WILSON, a native of Ireland, 31 years of age, died yesterday at No. 559 First-avenue, from injuries received in consequence of a fall some time ago. A physician gave a certificate that congestion of the brain was the cause of death, but the City Inspector refused to receive it. Coronor JACKMAN will investigate the matter.

DROWNED.—At 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, the body of an unknown man was passed by the Staten Island ferry-boat *Hunchback*, between Governor's and Bedloe's Island. He was dressed in blue coat and pants.

MORE PIGGERIES TO BE ABOLISHED.—Yesterday the City Inspector organized a force to invade the Nineteenth Ward and expel therefrom the pigs and destroy their habitations.

Police Reports.

THE HIDING PLACE OF A FUGITIVE REVEALED BY A DOG.—About the 12th inst., a gold watch and $60 in money was stolen from Mrs. Brady, who keeps a liquor shop at No, 517 Pearl-street. Suspicion at once rested upon Michael Sheehan, a dashing young bar-keeper who had been in her employ, but who unexpectedly left about the time the money and watch were missed. Officers King and Slowey were deputed to attend to the matter, and they traced Sheehan to his brother's house in Westport, Conn. Upon inquiry, the policemen were informed by Sheehan's relatives that he had not been there at all. Under these circumstances, they were about to give up their search, when their attention was attracted by the strange movements of a large watch-dog. The animal went sniffing in an excited way across a meadow, and the officers gratified their curiosity by following him. To their surprise, in doing this they came upon the man for whom they were searching, who, with his brother, lay concealed behind a stone wall, having by some means learned that the officers were in pursuit. The watch was found in a jewelry store in Norwalk, where it had been left for repairs. None of the money was recovered.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED BURGLAR.—The store of Messrs. Herbert Van Ranken & Co., No. 106 Duane-street, was entered by burglars on the 7th of last April and a large amount of property was stolen. The same night the Police tracked the thieves to the house No. 18 Thomas-street, where two of them were arrested. They were afterwards sent to the State Prison. Wm. Henry Thompson, however, one of the burglars, escaped by jumping from a second-story window. Last Monday, Officers King and Slowey observed Thompson on a steamboat, which was bringing a party of colored excursionists from Yonkers. The officers became his fellow-passengers, and arrested the accused on the dock foot of King-street, where he had jumped off, in hope of escaping official attention. He confessed his complicity in the burglary, and the acting magistrate at the Tombs committed him for trial.

BURGLARY.—The store of Mr. David Tobias, No. 540 Grand street, was broken open on the night of Aug. 13 and $150 50 worth of clothing was stolen. Officer Ostrander of the Thirteenth Ward, arrested John Glenn and Patrick Divine, last Monday on suspicion of being the burglars. The prisoners admitted their guilt, and gave information to the officer which led to the recovery of $35 worth of the stolen goods. The property was found at No. 382 First-avenue, No. 234 Mott-street, and No. 258½ Eighteenth-street. Where the other part of the goods was the prisoners refused to reveal. Justice STEERS committed them for trial.

ALLEGED DISORDERLY HOUSE.—The Fourth Ward Police made a descent on Monday night upon No. 19 Howard-street, kept by James Connolly, which they allege to be a resort of thieves and prostitutes. The proprietor and inmates were arrested, and taken before Justice BRENNAN and committed for examination.

Governors of the Almshouse.

GOV. OLIVER EXPLAINS—WEEKLY STATEMENT—CHARGES AGAINST A KEEPER.

The Board of Governors met yesterday afternoon at the usual hour.

According to the weekly statement which was submitted, 1,960 persons were admitted to the different institutions during the last week; 39 died, 1,701 were discharged, 130 were sent to the penitentiary and 9 to the State prison.

Gov. OLIVER, after the requisitions had been passed, desired to make an explanation with reference to some remarks which he made on the occasion of the visit of the Richmond Grays to the Islands, yesterday. When he said what he was reported as saying, he did not think of the effect it would have. His remarks were dictated by playfulness entirely, and had no serious meaning whatever. If the reporters were as careful in recording what was likely to do the Governors good as what was likely to do them harm, he should feel much obliged to them as a public officer. In reply to a question from Gov. GUNTHER, Gov. OLIVER said that the TIMES was the only paper which reported his remarks as he made them.

A large number of unimportant communications were read and referred. Among them was one recommending a change of diet at the Almshouse; Thomas B. Tappan resigned his situation as clerk of the Almshouse; a gentleman, whose communication evinced little knowledge of English grammar, asked for an appointment to instruct the children on Randall's Island in the use of the flute. All these communications were referred.

A communication from Col. Crasto, Warden fo Randall's Island, announced that he had appointed Mrs. J. Whelpley to take charge of the idiot children on the Island.

Governor SMITH thought he should have been consulted on this appointment, as the institution was one in which he took great interest.

The appointment, after a brief debate, was confirmed.

Governor OLIVER stated that it was but a temporary appointment, and that the lady might be removed if it were found that she would not answer for the office.

Affidavits made by HERMANN WEIGNER and his wife read, charging that while the former was confined in the Penitentiary, one of the keepers, named ROOME, visited the latter, and threatened that if she did not pay him the sum of $10, he would put her husband at hard work. She paid him part of the sum demanded, as she was intimidated by his threats.

The matter was referred to the Warden of the Penitentiary and the Committee on that institution.

The Committee on Workhouse reported in favor of making a contract with J. D. PHILLIPS & Co. to employ the women in that institution to make caps and hats at a rate of 10 cents per day for the first 30 days, and 20 cents per day for all the time exceeding that. The report was accepted, and it was voted that the contract which had been made should continue 18 months from the 1st of August.

A proposition, having in view the reduction of the salaries of some of the clerks, came up for consideration. While it was being debated an individual who was occupying a seat outside the railing advanced and asked whether it would be in order for him to address the Board. He was informed it would not, but showed some disinclination to take his seat. He was summarily ejected from the chamber and proceeded to take revenge on the Board and to punish himself by smashing the panes of glass in one of the outer rooms. A policeman was called in, but refused to arrest him as he seemed to be slightly demented. It turned out that the fellow had once been a clerk in one of the institutions, and had been discharged to make room for some one else.

During the confusion which followed the affair the Board adjourned.

The Foulness of the Croton—The Cause and the Cure.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In addition to my arguments or theory of the Croton water taste, let me add a few facts to illustrate my position. Should the Commissioners visit the Croton dam, and sail over the lake or pond, they will find at the upper end, or where the streams fall into the pond, a large deposit of washings from these streams, brought down during the Spring freshets, including saw dust, grass, dead leaves, roots, &c., &c. During hot weather, and in a dry time like the present, the water becomes warm, and these deposits "ferment" or "decompose," giving off gas which any pleasant afternoon may be seen rising to the surface in the form of bubbles, and should they chance to find an urchin near fishing, he well tell them "there are *eels down thar* where the bubbles come from." You will be told by the chemist that these bubbles are "carbureted hydrogen," or some other gas, and you will find these beds of deposit in a thousand or more pools and ponds, each adding to the taste. And now the remedy. Such of your readers as keep a jar or water-cooler may take a large piece of charcoal, put it under the hydrant and rinse off the dust, and drop it "plump" into the water-jar, and renew it as often as they find the taste in the Croton.

Those of your readers who "keep a hotel," or restaurant, or bar, and desire to give their guests *tasteless water*, let them take an ordinary wine cask, alcohol barrel, or any cask at hand, take out one head, scrub it out, send the head to the nearest carpenter, have him bore it full of half inch holes, place some blocks to keep this head more than three-quarters of the way to the bottom, a yard of Canton flannel spread carefully over this false bottom (fuz up) will give you a chance to pour upon this a large half bushel of clean sand, and upon this fill up your cask with charcoal, beating it down and breaking it up, with a faucet at the bottom; pour on top a few pails of water and let it run to clean your sand of dirt, and you will have a deodorizing water-filter that will last till the Croton tastes better, and can be refilled with sand and charcoal, should they find it desirable to keep clear water by them at all times. An evening paper states that "a correspondent of a morning paper accounts for the waste of Croton by reason of swamps and marshes, but fails to state, or forgets the fact that we have never had it before, &c." Say for me that we have had this taste on our water every season, but not as strong, for the simple reason we rarely have had so dry a season. True, our vegetation has not suffered, for the reason we have had about two showers a week to keep it alive. But there is an unusual number of dry wells within 100 miles of New-York, to attest my theory. Let us hear from the "Croton Water Commissioners." E. B. R.

Card from Mr. Chauncey Shaffer.

No. 5 BEEKMAN-STREET, Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg leave to say, through the columns of your paper, that I am not the "Mr. SHAFFER of counsel for the Petitioner," in the case of HAGGERTY *vs.* The Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS, now pending before the Hon. Judge INGRAHAM. I have never had any connection whatever with this case. Very respectfully yours, &c., CHAUNCEY SHAFFER.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Board of Supervisors held an adjourned meeting yesterday. Considerable feeling was manifested at the neglect of the Joint Board to pass another tax list for next year. A resolution was offered to levy the tax, notwithstanding the tardy action of the Joint Board. This action would have prevented the raising any money by tax for the City of Brooklyn during the year. The resolution was lost by one vote. The only other subject taken up was supplying the Penitentiary with bread. The Committee received two bids, both bidders offering to furnish the bread at 2¾ cents per pound. After a lengthy discussion, the contract was awarded to the Superintendents of the Poor, who had previously agreed to do it at 2½ cents per pound. The Board adjourned for one week.

FIRE.—At 1½ o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the distillery of Messrs. MOTT & BRUNDAGE, on First, near South Fifth-street. The Peck-slip ferry boat *Curlew* was just leaving her slip, and immediately went to the vicinity and soon had two streams of water upon the fire, which was extinguished with a loss perhaps of $1,000. The loss is covered by insurance. The fire originated in a part of the premises used for making naptha, and was the result of accidental causes.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was taken out of the water at the foot of Sullivan-street, Red Hook, yesterday. The deceased appeared to be about 30 years old, wore side whiskers—hair dark. He had on white pants, blue shirt, and black frock coat. Further particulars can be obtained from Coroner HORTON.

THE RIDGEWOOD WATER.—It was stated in one of the New-York papers yesterday morning, that the Ridgewood Water at the present time is as bad in flavor as the Croton. There is no truth whatever in the statement. The Ridgewood Water was never better than now.

THE PORCINE WAR.—The Ninth Ward Police continued their crusade yesterday against the keepers of hogs and goats. They made between thirty and forty arrests. The accused were all brought before Justice CORNWELL and allowed one week to clear their premises of the nuisances.

Base Ball.

JEFFERSON VS. YORKVILLE.

The above Clubs played a match yesterday upon the grounds of the Yorkville Club, Eighty-first-street and Second-avenue. The Jefferson were short of two of their "first nine," yet they played very fairly. At the fifth innings the game stood Jefferson 7, to 21 for the Yorkville. After that the Jefferson's played better, and the termination of the game did not show a great disparity against them. The following is the score:

YORKVILLE.	H. L.	Runs.	JEFFERSON.	H. L.	Runs.
Dumphy, c.	2	6	Reed, m. f.	2	2
Ketcham, p.	4	4	Davis, 1b.	4	0
Gray, c. f.	3	4	Connor, c.	4	3
Sickles, 2 b.	2	4	H. Springsteen, 3 b.	2	2
Lopers, l. f.	3	5	S. Totten, s. s.	3	6
Dalton, s. p.	2	4	L. Springsteen, 2 b.	3	2
Pettigrew, r. f.	5	5	Geo. Tyson, r. f.	4	3
Wildey, 1 b.	2	4	Greer, l. f.	2	5
Genet, 3 b.	4	3	Vincellette, p.	3	5
Total	27	37	Total	27	28

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNING.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Yorkville	1	8	3	9	5	3	2	5	1—37
Jefferson	2	0	3	2	6	2	3	5	5—28

Scorer for Yorkville—G. H. E. LYNCH.
Scorer for Jefferson—ABRAHAM DEVOE.
Umpire—H. H. HOLDEN, of the Baltic Club.

Scandal in Roxbury, Mass.—A Boston Woman Cowhiding a Man.

From the Boston Herald, 16th.

Mrs. FRANCES TEMPLE is pretty, energetic and masculine. She resides in Boston when at home, and has seen some twenty Summers, not one of which has left a wrinkle upon her face. Mr. RUSSELL R. ROGERS makes his bread by kneading dough in our neighboring City of Roxbury. In other words, he is a baker, has married a second wife, and has a large family of children, some of whom were ready made, and others manufactured to order. One of ROGERS' sons married a sister of Mrs. TEMPLE, so that the reader will perceive that the quarrel which we are about to particularize is all in the family, for which information the public will be piously thankful. Mr. ROGERS is not a discreet man, apparently. Lately he has uttered improper words. Since Mrs. FRANCES TEMPLE parted from her husband, because he preferred inverted glasses to her society, Mr. R. has intimated that she was not "all right." In fact, he has called her a "thing" on several occasions, and to be called a "thing" did not suit Mrs. FRANCES TEMPLE's idea of propriety and self-respect. She thought that Mr. R. should be taught better manners, and after a slight meditation she came to the conclusion that she was able to instruct him.

Yesterday afternoon she procured a new cowhide, an extra quantity of crinoline and a seat in a car. She went to Roxbury. She arrived safe and walked up and down Dudley-street several times until she espied her intended victim. He had just left his residence, No. 11 Lambert-street, and probably was thinking of hops when he was startled by a fire in his rear. He turned and before him stood FRANCES TEMPLE with a cowhide in her hand. It did not remain idle. Blow after blow fell upon his face, neck and seat of honor. He made one attempt to grasp the instrument of punishment, but her remarks were short and emphatic, as she eluded his hands. Her words were, "No you don't," and he didn't. He turned and fled for the police station, under the City Hall. She gave chase, and by carrying more sail managed to keep up with him, still making the cowhide do fearful execution. He bolted into the police office and she followed him. He went round a long table at a 2:40 gait, but she was close on his wheel all the time. Books and papers were swept to the floor, but still the race was continued and the cowhide never stopped rising and falling like the grand jewel of a Son of Malta in good condition. At length Deputy Marshal HIBBARD entered the room and laid his hand gently upon Mrs. FRANCES TEMPLE's shoulder. For a moment he restrained her—only for a moment, however. She broke away from him, and with a strong left hander planted it full upon Mr. ROGERS' nose. The claret flew in all directions. She attempted to follow up the advantage with a stinger from her right, but it was neatly stopped by HIBBARD, much to Mr. R.'s gratification. She requested HIBBARD to form a ring and give her fair play, but was denied. She was disarmed and told her story. Mr. R. wiped his nose and told his. Both parties were considered to blame for the disturbance, but Mr. ROGERS declined to make a complaint. He says that he will think of the matter, and it is hoped that the lady will give the subject *her* serious consideration, and ask herself how much she has made by thus unsexing herself for the purpose of inflicting chastisement upon a relative by marriage.

A BOY MANGLED BY DOGS.—Yesterday morning the neighborhood of the corner of French and Centre streets was thrown into intense excitement in consequence of an attack by four large dogs on a boy eleven years of age, son of Mr. OWEN MCCADDEN, who resides at the corner of French and High streets. The owner of the dogs, a man named SHROEDER, was arrested by Officers WIDDIFIELD, TALBOT and RILEY, and taken before Justice MORRISON, at the Belair Market, when the following facts were elicited: SHROEDER, it appears, has a morocco manufactory on the corner af French and Centre streets, which runs back to the line of Jones' Falls, and keeps on his premises a number of vicious dogs. Yesterday morning the boy MCFADDEN went to the falls in the rear of the premises of SHROEDER, for the purpose of fishing for eels, but did not go on the interdicted premises. While there he was espied by SHROEDER, who at once called his dogs and set them on him. The lad was then on the opposite side of the Falls from SHROEDER's premises, and seeing the dogs tried to escape by climbing the wall, but before he could do so, one of the brutes caught him by the leg and pulled him down. The other three took hold of him and dragged him upon the shore, and before he could be rescued, his whole body and limbs were horribly lacerated. The officers above mentioned, with two others from the southern district, who were passing, ran to the relief of the boy, but several minutes elapsed before the dogs could be beat off, and even while the officers were present, it was stated that SHROEDER did not try to assist in the rescue. When taken to his house an examination discovered that his legs and back, sides, abdomen and head were lacerated by the teeth of the dogs, and his whole person was covered with blood. Justice MORRISON sent SHROEDER to jail, in default of $500 bail, for trial. An application was subsequently made to JOHN T. FORD, Esq., Acting Mayor, who issued an order for the immediate removal or destruction of the dogs, which are said to be the terror of the neighborhood. —*Balt. Sun, Tuesday.*

THE SAG IN THE NIAGARA SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—The Falls *Gazette* is down on the New-York *Herald* for starting the story of the sag in the Suspension Bridge, which has been going the rounds of the papers so widely, and has so often been contradicted by actual observation. The story was got up by some person out of sheer malice, and has, we have no doubt, been instrumental in turning a large number of passengers to other routes. The bridge is as safe as a bridge built on that plan can be, and it is only in the imagination of the more nervous portion of the traveling public that there is any danger in crossing it. It is left entirely to the passengers to cross either in the cars or to walk over on the foot path. No one should grumble at that, or feel the slightest alarm.—*Buffalo Republic.*

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DIED

FARRINGTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 16, of cholera infantum, JOSEPHINE, youngest daughter of Joseph T. and Sarah A. Farrington, aged 11 months and 5 days.

The remains will be taken to Rhinebeck for interment this (Wednesday) morning.

RICHARDSON.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 13 at the residence of her grandfather, Dr. James Mairs, No. 137 8th st., STELLA A. RICHARDSON, aged 13 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, of Dr J. Mairs, and Mrs. E. Richardson, are invited to attend the funeral, at the same place, this day, (Wednesday,) Aug. 17, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 16, VAN RENSSELAER BELL.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, in the 1st av., between 84th and 85th sts., on Thursday, the 18th st., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

KIRBY.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 15, EDWARD A., only child of C. Wright and Lizzie Kirby, aged 10 months and 23 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his grandfather, Dr. S. R. Kirby, No 36 9th st., this (Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

BURGER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 16, at her residence, No. 79 Rivington-st., of apoplexy, Mrs. DELIA BURGER, relict of the late David I. Burger, Esq., aged 78 years.

Her relatives and friends, those of her son, T. P. Burger, Esq., and of her sons-in-law, Chas B. Merritt, Rufus M. Steven, and J. Smith Dodge, are invited to attend her funeral, from the Episcopal Church at Port Chester, on Thursday next, at 10½ o'clock A. M., on arrival of 9 o'clock train from New York.

DE CHACON.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 16, after a protracted illness, ALICE LEGARE ELFE, of Charleston, S. C., wife of Charles de Chacon, Spanish Vice Consul.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 1 Irving-place this day, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

☞ Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

WHITE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 16, of consumption, GEO. C. WHITE, in the 57th year of his age.

HAND.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 15, DANIEL A., son of Jehial M. Hand, in the 21st year of his age.

The funeral services will take place this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his father, No. 52 Montague st. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

HOPKINS.—On Monday, Aug. 15, suddenly, Miss JANE C. HOPKINS, daughter of the late Geo. F. Hopkins, in the 55th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her brother, No. 4 Brewer's-row, 5th st., Hoboken, this day, (Wednesday) at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Rahway for interment.

SMITH.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 15, suddenly, ELIZABETH, widow of Thomas Smith, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, James Hunter, No. 206 West 35th-st., on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

INGERSOLL.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday, Aug. 15, PHŒBE INGERSOLL, widow of the late Capt. James B. Ingersoll, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at the residence of her son-in-law, J. V. Loomis, on Wilson st., between Lee and Bedford avs., Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, 17th, at 1 o'clock P. M.

O'DONOHUE.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday, Aug. 15, after a severe illness, MARY, beloved wife of John O'Donohue, aged 55 years.

The friends of her family and those of her sons, James, Joseph, and Peter, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from St. Peter and Paul's Church, Williamsburgh, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

RICH.—At Yonkers, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 16, ROBERT O., youngest son of Robt. F. and Mary F. Rich.

Funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, Yonkers, Westchester Co.

CROMWELL.—At his residence, Riverdale, Westchester Co., on Monday evening, Aug. 15, WILLIAM D. CROMWELL, in the 41st year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, the 18th, at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the deceased, and those of his brother, Henry B. Cromwell, are respectfully invited to attend. A train leaves Chambers-st. at 1:35 P. M.

KNAPP.—At Keyport, on Wednesday, Aug. 16, KATIE, infant daughter of N. A. and Catharine A. Knapp.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, without further invitation, at their residence, No. 36 Lexington av.

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THE GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S
UTERINE CATHOLICON
is offered as a certain cure for all female monthly irregularities, weakness, tumors, ulceration, inflammation, whites, falling and other local derangement of the uterine organs, as well as the constitutional troubles arising from them.
☞ Especially where any of the following symptoms are noticed:
Irregularities—Weakness—Faintings—
Deranged Appetite—Sallow Complexion—
Pain in the Back and Kidneys—Chills—
Cold Hands and Feet—Bloatings—
Feverishness—Neuralgia—
Palpitation of the Heart—
Dizziness—Nervousness—Headache—
Restlessness—Disturbed Sleep—
Flushes of Heat—General Pain—
Crawling and Pain in the Spine and between the Shoulders—
Acid Stomach—
Nausea—Indigestion—
Difficult Passing of Urine with Heat or Smarting—
Itching—Burning or Irritation in the Uterine Organs—
Nightmare—Despair—Hysterics—Anxiety—
Red Face—Nervous Twitching—Starting—Constipation—
Irritable Temper—Sadness—Depraved Appetite—
Flatulence—Bloated and Irregular Bowels—
Unpleasant Dreams—Pains in the Uterine Organs—
Numbness and Pains in the Limbs—
Loss of Memory—Bewilderment—Soreness in the Feet—
Pain in the Back.
Price of THE GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON, $1 50 per bottle. *Five bottles for six dollars.* It can be sent safely by express.
Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Secretary and Consulting Physician Graefenberg Company, No.* 32 PARK ROW, NEW-YORK.
☞ CAUTION. ☜
AN ARTICLE, WHOLLY UNAUTHORIZED, NEARLY RESEMBLING THIS IN NAME AND LABEL, HAS BEEN PUT IN CIRCULATION.
☞ *Invalids throughout the country may address Dr. Bridge concerning their health with perfect confidence.*
☞ If medicines are not ordered, and an extended opinion is required, the letter must contain one dollar to insure reply.
☞ PERSONAL CONSULTATION MAY BE HELD WITH DR. BRIDGE AT THE CONSULTING ROOMS OF THE INSTITUTION, NO. 32 PARK-ROW. OFFICE HOURS, 9 TO 1, AND 3 TO 4.
☞ *Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera, and all the bowel complaints yield immediately to the Graefenberg Dysentery Syrup. Price 50 cents per bottle.*
The Graefenberg Vegetable Pills, (*price 25 cents a box,*) are superior to any others in the world for Bilious Complaints, Asthma, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Erysipelas; Low, Nervous, and Simple Fevers; Gastric Fevers, Gripes, Heartburn, Headache, Indigestion, Hysterics, Liver Complaints, Nervous Disorders, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and all diseases arising from want of action in the digestive organs.

NEW-YORK MARBLE COMPANY.
FORTY-SECOND-STREET,
Between 5th and 6th avs., New-York,
(Opposite the Crystal Palace Grounds).
MANTELS, TABLE-TOPS,
COLUMNS, PEDESTALS, &c., &c., &c.,
Made of SLATE STONE, MARBLEIZED IN EXACT IMITATION OF THE CHOICEST IMPORTED MARBLES, VIZ.: EGYPTIAN, SIENNA, BROCATELLE, VERD ANTIQUE, RED ANTIQUE, JASPER, PORPHYRY, MOSAIC, PYRENEES, FRENCH SPAR, LISBON, CALIFORNIA, STATUARY, WHITE, ITALIAN and
EVERY OTHER VARIETY NOW IN USE.
Our assortment of PATTERNS is very extensive, comprising ELABORATELY-CARVED, HEAVY-MOULDED, PANELED and PLAIN MANTELS; also, every variety of
TABLE AND BUREAU TOPS.
Our beautiful Marbles have secured the unqualified commendation of all who have seen or used them.
They RESIST THE ACTION OF OILS AND ACIDS, which deface ordinary Marbles, and withstand a higher degree of heat. Reference is made to all parties having them in use.
MARBLEIZED SLATE STONE MANTELS have been used in Europe and highly approved for the last ninety years, while they have been used in this country more than ten years.
The UNRIVALED BEAUTY, INDESTRUCTIBILITY and AMAZING CHEAPNESS of these Marbles recommend their universal adoption. Our process of converting this Stone into Marble, is by fusing Mineral Colors with powerful heat, these colors (by the use of chemical agents) are absorbed by the stone, and become incorporated into the same.
These Marbles can be shipped to any part of the country, without liability to breakage. Losses on account of breakage will be guaranteed by the Company for 2½ per cent. on the cost of the articles, payable in advance.
The attention of ARCHITECTS and HOUSE-BUILDERS is respectfully invited.
H. DWIGHT, President.
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SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!!!!
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SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!!
ECONOMY!!! DISPATCH!!!
☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜
As accidents will happen even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, headless dolls, and broken cradles. It is just the article for cone, shell, and other ornamental work so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.
This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet makers' Glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive.
"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
N. B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle. Price 25 cents.
Wholesale Depôt, No. 30 Platt st., New-York.
Address H. C. SPALDING,
Box No. 3,600 New York.
Put up for Dealers in Cases containing four, eight and twelve dozen—a beautiful Lithograph Show-Card accompanying each package.
☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household.
Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware and Furniture Dealers, Grocers, and Fancy Stores.
Country merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their Fall list. It will stand any climate.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
Will positively cure Cholera Infantum, Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, and all the diseases incident to the process of teething. It gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the infant. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold by all druggists, at 25 cents per bottle, and at the office No. 13 Cedar-st.

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FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
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Established in 1836.
OFFICE IN PHILADELPHIA,
No. 37 South Third-st.
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ANNUAL REVENUE, NEARLY.......1,000,000
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This well established and successful Company is prepared to effect insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on dwellings, warehouses, stores, stocks of goods, ships and their cargoes, while in port; and on merchandise generally not exceeding
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On first class COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS, not exceeding $15,000 on any one risk. The rates of premium are moderate, and the conditions of insurance are framed with the greatest liberality.
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IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.
COLUMBUS, Miss., May 15 1859.
I have used the Life Drops put up by Trall & Stow, for Diarrhœa, Colic &c., and consider it the most valuable medicine in these cases I have ever known. Last year I would have been willing several times to have given twenty dollars for a vial of the Life Drops. Please let me hear from you immediately, and do not fail to send me some of your Life Drops. JOHN HALL, M.D.
Prepared by TRALL & STOW, No. 43 Bowery, New-York, and sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

CURTIS' CURE FOR BALDNESS.
This remedy is reliable; contains no oil, lead or sulphur; it has been tested in Boston, Providence and the Eastern States. J. M. CURTIS, Proprietor, Providence, R. I. Sold by E. M. Guion, No. 127 Bowery; J. & I. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; W. H. Lewis, No. 558 Greenwich-st.; John Jones, No. 723 Houston-st., New-York; Mrs. Hayes; G. P. Milne, and Reynolds & Co., Brooklyn; P. Sellew, Jersey City; G. T. Mercer, Newark. BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row.
And all Druggists. General Agents.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer at retail, on MONDAY, the 15th,

Their large Fall importations, containing every article necessary for family and hotel use, viz: Shirtings and Sheetings, Linens, Table Damasks, Cloths and Napkins, Quilts, Blankets, Flannels. White goods of every description. Lace and Muslin Curtains and Drapery Muslins.

ALSO,

100 CASES COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS,
At manufacturers' prices.

Many of the above goods will be found very cheap, having been purchased previous to the present advanced prices. Canal st., corner of Mercer.

351 CURTAIN MATERIALS. 351
LACE CURTAINS,
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Wholesale and retail, at low prices at
FERGUSON BROTHERS,
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MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS
FOR THE
FALL AND WINTER TRADE,
at
GEORGE BRODIE'S,
No. 300 Canal-st., and No. 479 Broadway.

SOUTHERN BUYERS
are specially invited to see the handsomest and cheapest garments in the United States.

☞ BRODIE has been for the last ten years the acknowledged leader of fashions.
See *Harper* and *Godey*.

MME. DEMOREST'S EXCELSIOR AND BEST WOVEN SKIRTS, with the best tempered steel, 11 springs, only $1—15, 20, 25 and 30 springs also. Children's skirts in proportion. Less than usual wholesale prices. Mme. DEMOREST'S wholesale and retail Skirt Emporium, No. 375 Broadway, No. 320 Canal-st., and No. 258 Bowery. The Excelsior Skirts (patent applied for) are made without sewing, clasping, weaving or glueing, and cannot get out of order.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE MAKING THE BEST WOVEN skirts; 12-spring, $1 31; 14-spring, $1 50; 17-spring, $2. Dealers supplied with 9-spring, $8 per dozen. 12-spring, $11; and 14-spring, $14 per dozen. Old skirts woven over. C. L. HARDING,
Woven Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring, near Hudson-st.

SKIRTS.—PARTIES HAVING MACHINES FOR COVERING SKIRT SPRINGS, and wishing to contract for covering, can do so by calling at No. 92 Warren st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUTTA-PERCHA
CEMENT ROOFING.
THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DURABLE ROOFING IN USE.
Can be applied to old Shingle Roofs, without removing the shingles.
NEW AND OLD TIN AND METAL ROOFS
Coated and repaired with
GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT,
And warranted WATER-TIGHT.
Specimens and references can be seen at the offices No. 510 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, and No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
LIQUID CEMENT for sale. JOHNS & CROSLEY.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, In the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

A GOOD THING
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THE
SHILLING
HAIR TONIC,
HIGHLY PERFUMED,
RETAILS FOR ONLY 12 CENTS.
EVERYBODY CAN BUY IT.

Bottles hold more, and the article is fully equal to any that retails at 25 cents.
Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Wholesale depôt No. 139 Maiden-lane.

CHINIQUY'S MISSION.—MR. EDITOR: Please call the attention of your benevolent readers to the fact that Mr. Gauthier, of the above-named mission has arrived in this City and appeals in behalf of some five hundred destitute families, for clothing, school books, or anything which the charitable are disposed to give. Donations of such articles gratefully received by him at No. 42 Exchange-place, during the present week.

BENT FUTTOCKS—100 WHITE OAK, 25 BY 30 feet long, 10 by 9 inches square, suitable for the midship sections of a large steamer, and giving four times the strength on the bilge of ordinary futtocks, for sale low. Apply at Phenix Wood Bending Works, at Greenpoint, or to C. A. BURGESS, No. 49 Broad-st., New-York. N. B.—Bent fellocs of superior quality always on hand.

TO CONSUMERS OF ALE.—CONSUMERS of ale can be supplied with the best productions of England, Scotland and of this country by the 5 or 10 gallon keg, or in bottles.
At the wine and ale vaults of
G. E. MENDUM,
Corner Broadway and Cedar-st.

FOR ADOPTION—A HEALTHY BOY, OF REspectable parentage, 10 months old; none but people of means, who have no children of their own, need apply; also, a boy 3 years old. Address or call at No. 170 West 19th-st.

GREENWOOD.—THE ADVERTISER WOULD like to purchase a small lot in Greenwood Cemetery, convenient to either entrance; no objection whether inclosed or not. Address, stating price, location and number of lot, L. C., Broadway Post-office.

STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., IMPORTERS of Havana cigars, No. 59 Beaver-st., corner William, offer for sale all grades of Havana cigars of their own importation, either in bond, for export, or from store, duty paid.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN STREET—A NEW STYLE OF SHOES AND GAITERS ONLY $2 50, WARRANTED. ALSO, $3 50 AND $4 DRESS BOOTS, THAT WILL SURPRISE EVERYBODY.

SHOWCASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH'S SHOWcase warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st., near City Hall. A general assortment of showcases kept constantly on hand. Old cases exchanged. Orders promptly executed.

FOR SALE—FOUR SECOND-HAND FIRE-PROOF safes, medium sizes; also, three large jeweler's safes, by CHAMBERLIN & CO., No. 71 Maiden-lane.

TEACHERS.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.—NO. 346 BROADWAY —Schools and families with competent teachers, and teachers with positions. References: Faculty Amherst College, Dr. Lowell Mason. Wanted—Superior teachers of music; a native French teacher, combining French and music, to go to Louisiana—salary $700; a principal and wife for Mississippi—salary $1 600; also, two male teachers of English, &c.—Episcopalians preferred.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

INSTRUCTION.—A GERMAN LADY (EPISCOpalian) desires a situation in a gentleman's family; her course of instruction comprises the usual English branches—music, in which she is proficient, drawing, painting and the German and French languages, which she speaks and writes correctly: the best of references can be given. Address TEACHER, N. N., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

A GERMAN LADY ACCUSTOMED TO tuition, wishes an engagement as governess in the Middle or Southern States; she is competent to teach French, German, and English in its common branches, and speaks these languages fluently; also, teaches music and drawing; the best references and testimonials can be given. Address H. H., Pine Cottage, Old Orchard Beach, Saco, Maine.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, PUPIL OF ONE of the high schools of Paris, having several years' experience of teaching in this country, desires an engagement to teach French, Latin, Greek and Arithmetic in some school in New-York, or any other large city. References given from the schools where he has been teaching. Address B. E., Box No. 134 *Times* office.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT AS GOVERNESS by a lady from England, of great experience; in addition to the usual branches which constitute a liberal English education, she instructs in French grammatically and conversationally, Italian, music and singing. The highest references and testimonials offered. Address M. M., Station F Post-office.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS—WHO has for six years lived in the family of a Southern planter, where she has just finished the education of the youngest daughter, is desirous of meeting with a reengagement. Address Dr. HINCKEL, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

FRENCH TEACHER.—A YOUNG FRENCH lady, having several years' experience as a teacher, wishes to enter into an arrangement either with schools or private families, to teach French and drawing. Satisfactory references will be given. Address M. T., Brooklyn Post-office.

A LADY WISHES A SITUATION, EITHER in a family or school as teacher of French, the rudiments of Latin, or higher mathematics, and the English branches; would not object to go South or West. Address, with full particulars, T, Box No. 330, Watertown, New-York.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING desires a situation either as governess or assistant in a school. Her course comprises music, French, Latin, drawing, and the usual English branches. Address Miss L., Mamaroneck, Westchester County, N. Y.

A LADY WITH SEVERAL YEARS EXPERIENCE in teaching English, music, French and Italian, (both of which languages she speaks,) wishes a reengagement in a family, to go South. Address G. H., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING and capable of instructing in the English branches, French, music, and drawing, wishes to obtain a situation as governess in a family residing in the country or the South. Apply to the Rev. H. D. WARD, 38 West 23d st.

WANTED—A TEACHER TO TAKE CHARGE OF a classical school in New-Jersey, about 30 miles from this City; said school is fairly established in a healthy and pleasant neighborhood. For particulars apply to D. TALMAGE, No. 60 Water st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER, BY A graduate of a New-England college, as assistant in a select school, or in a private family. Has good recommendations of qualifications and character. Address W., Box No. 479 New-York Post-office.

A GOOD ENGLISH TEACHER WANTED at No. 45 2d av. Inquire between 8 and 12 A. M., every day, excepting Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as daily or resident governess; the latter in a religious family preferred. For particulars, address, for two days, INSTRUCTRESS, Madison-square Post-office.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS housekeeper and governess in a first-class private family, either in this City or at the South. Address, during this week, L. Y. N., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MEARS-BURKHARDT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 32 AND 30 WEST FIFTEENTH-ST.,
Below 5th-av., New-York.
REOPENS ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 15.

Mrs. MEARS-BURKHARDT will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 5.

Circulars may be obtained on application as above, as also at the bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and the music store of C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.

POUGHKEEPSIE
FEMALE ACADEMY.
REV. D. G. WRIGHT, M. A., PRINCIPAL,
assisted by
ACCOMPLISHED AND EXPERIENCED TEACHERS.
Academic year commences Sept. 7.

For circulars concerning terms, reference, and other particulars, address the Principal or
H. D. VARICK, Sec'y of Trustees.
Po'keepsie, July 23, 1859.

RUTGER'S FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Its eighty-second term opens Sept. 12. Stages will continue to convey pupils to and from the Institute. Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal. For circulars and further information apply at the Institute, Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.
Offers Board and tuition for $120 per year.
Term opens Sept. 15.
Male and Female.

MADAME A. A. LE DUC,
No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London-terrace,
Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL
Tuesday, Sept. 13.
For particulars, address the Principal.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that, having removed from No. 81 9th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, in the new and commodious establishment, No. 250 Madison av., Murray Hill, second house north of 39th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use.

Her School Circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway, and RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

N. B.—A stage is provided for Day Scholars residing at a distance from the School.

AMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED 1835.— Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School,—male and female. Advantages: healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in Music and Painting. Fall term of fourteen weeks opens Aug. 25. Board and common English, $38. For Circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER, Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School Classical and Commercial, will be reopened on Sept. 15. Fifteen teachers are connected with the Institution. Prospectus to be had containing full details, the names of the pupils and of their parents during the last four years. There is a primary department.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 18th st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her School for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Cowen's, No. 699; Christern's No. 763, and Lockwood's No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

A LOS CUBANOS.—UN CABALLERO EDUCADO en este pais, tambien del gremio de abogados de esa ciudad desea dar lecciones en Ingles, el quien publica tambien ha sido admitido y enrolado en el gremio de Abogados de uno de los principales cuidades en la America del Sur. Aplica por escrito a F. K., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADWAY, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL— No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON. Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at CARTER'S bookstore, No. 530 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.— French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LEWIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys only.

DON BERNARD'S INSTITUTE—NO. 1 WEST 24th-st., junction of Broadway and 5th-av., New-York. Madame DON BERNARD, *née* de Rochefermoy, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public that her Boarding and Day School for Young ladies reopens on Sept. 15.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th st., between Madison and 5th avs., will reopen Sept. 13.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 239 Water st., or the Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Next academic year commences Sept. 21, and continues forty-two weeks. Location beautiful and healthy. For catalogues apply to Principal, the Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEWOOD, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Annual Catalogue and Circular just published. Persons desiring a copy will please address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d st., near 5th av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I. —The Fall Session of this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 7. For circulars, address the Principal. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER school for young ladies, at No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th av., on Thursday, Sept. 15.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School, No. 43 East 21st st., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) MONDAY, Sept. 19.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 346 B'DWAY, supplies schools with competent, also with pupils and teachers with positions; references—Dr. Lowell Mason, Faculty Rutgers Col. Wanted—Several superior professors of pianos and singing; ladies to teach piano, guitar and singing, at large salaries; also teachers of French and music. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW SCHOOL BOOKS AND THE BEST.

Teachers and friends of Education desirous of the best text books will send for
A. S. BARNES & BURR'S DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
Of their Publications, which shall be sent postpaid by
A. S. BARNES & BURR,
Nos. 51 and 53 John-st.,

Publishers of
DAVIES' COMPLETE SYSTEM OF MATHEMATICS.
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FANCY GOODS.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE'
Importers, No. 37 Maiden-lane.

Have now in store their FALL IMPORTATION, to which they will receive constant additions during the season. It comprises in part a desirable and complete assortment of
SILK NETS, FANCY COMBS AND HAIR-PINS,
HEAD-DRESSES AND ORNAMENTS, STEEL
GOODS, SHAWL AND SCARF PINS,
BELT SLIDES, BUCKLES AND
CLASPS, DRESS BUTTONS,
BRUSHES, GARTERS.
ALSO,
Busson Accordeons, Violin Strings, Portemonnaies, Purses, Sacs, Watch Guards, Lacets, Steel Pens, Gilt and Fancy Jewelry, and the
LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES,
all of which they offer to the trade at the lowest market prices and on the most favorable terms.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN a situation in a private family, to cook and assist in the washing and ironing. Wishes to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Apply at No. 230 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor front. Also by a girl to do the up-stairs work, and to do the washing and ironing in the same family. Inquire as above.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a private family, who is a good baker, and understands her business perfectly; is a good washer and ironer; has no objection to either city or country; understands the management of a dairy if required; has the best of City references. Address No. 68½, Bakery, 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls, situations, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children, or to do plain sewing; no objections to general housework, or to go in the country. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork, washing and fine ironing, or otherwise cooking, washing and ironing in a small family; will be found fully competent; none need apply but respectable families. Can be seen for two days at No. 172 West 18th-st.; has four years the best City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress by a respectable Protestant young woman, who perfectly understands her business and can produce the best City reference; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND Seamstress by one who has had several years' experience in the management of children. Would take the entire charge of a baby or would go as chambermaid and seamstress. Best City reference given. Call at No. 93 West 28th-st. No objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, NEAT, TIDY young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer or to do chamberwork, washing, or as seamstress or to do general housework; understands each capacity perfectly, as best of City references can certify; wages not so much an object as a home; no objections to the country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman with four years' recommendation from her last place, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or chamberwork and waiting, or fine washing and ironing; is a person of the most reliable habits and obliging disposition. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; is capable of cutting and fitting all kinds of family sewing and can give City reference; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 192 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., third floor, front room; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook, who is experienced in all branches of cooking, ice-cream, jellies, soups, games, &c.; has satisfactory City reference, having lived 19 years in the City. Also, by a first class chambermaid. Apply at No. 224 East 14th-st., near 1st-av., first floor, back.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A HARD-WORKing, faithful and highly recommended girl, as kitchen servant, or to do general housework; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer, economical and neat, and will try to please. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived over two years. Can be seen at No. 89 West 11th-st., in the rear, between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE FAMily, a situation as cook; understands soups and meats, blancmanges and jellies, puddings and pies; good bread baker; the best of reference from her last place; the country preferred. Call at No. 3 6th st. in the basement, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, well recommended, a situation as cook in a private family or respectable boarding-house. Would have no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Is a first-rate cook, a good pie-maker and an excellent baker of bread. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, who is only a few months in this country, to do general housework in a small private family; she will be found faithful to her employer. Call, for three days, at No. 146 36th-st., near 7th av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN LATELY ARrived in this City from Dublin, a situation in a respectable family as seamstress, take charge of children, or do chamber work. Apply for two days, personally or by letter, in the hardware store, No. 82 Catharine st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WIDOW woman as housekeeper, saleswoman, or in a hotel, or any other similar situation. Apply at No. 297 East 19th-st., second door from 1st-av., second floor, back room. Good reference can be given.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress; understands embroidering, cutting and fitting; also, by a German young woman as cook, washer and ironer; good reference given. Apply at No. 7 11th st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress; can do fine washing and ironing, or plain sewing; best City reference. Address D. M., No. 47 King-st., above Varick, for two days.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, GENTEEL GIRL, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as laundress and chambermaid, or waitress and chambermaid; takes charge of dining-room; wages, $6 to $7. Also, a nurse. Apply at No. 213 East 23d st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation to cook, wash and iron in the City, or would do housework in a small family; is a good cook and a first rate washer; can speak English fluently, and is not afraid to work. Apply at 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress, or light chambermaid. Good City reference. Call at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS OR chambermaid, by a respectable young woman who has first-rate City references. Apply at 123 East 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, to do the general housework of a small private family; good references. Can be seen at No. 95 11th-st.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGlish, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN without incumbrance, as coachman and groom, or as valet; understands everything connected with horses in all branches, and also can act as waiter; to any respectable family who will employ him he will be willing to discharge his duties; will be found competent and willing, and can show the best of recommendations from the Old Country as to honesty, sobriety and carefulness. A note, addressed to A. B., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN AND HIS WIFE— Protestants—situations in the country preferred; the man as groom and coachman, and would make himself useful on a gentleman's place; is a careful driver, and understands thoroughly the care and management of horses; the wife would do chamberwork and waiting, or fine washing and ironing; are both persons of trust, and would study to please. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as light porter or entry clerk, in any kind of a business house; can write a good hand, and would be willing to make himself generally useful; has done business in some of the largest publication offices in the City. Good references can be given. Address J. C., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN ANY RESPECTAble business in which he can make a living, by a young man of steady, active habits; would prefer some business where good handwriting will be brought into use; will make himself generally useful. Any one wishing to employ such a person, will address G. H. T., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single man who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses, and is a most competent groom and steady driver; has long experience in the old country and this; has the best of City recommendations; is not afraid to work; if any gentleman desires, address M. E., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in the wholesale drug or paint business, either as receiving delivery, order clerk or traveling agent. Has had ten years experience in the different branches of the business and refers to former employers. Address J. G. N., Box No. 2,568 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as light porter in a store, &c.; can write a good hand and is correct at figures and willing to make himself generally useful. Can give City reference for honesty and sobriety. Wages no great object. Address C. C., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man in a private family as waiter; understands his business perfectly, and give the most satisfactory City reference; has no objection to the country; is a Protestant, and a single man. Can be seen for three days at No. 826 Broadway. Address M. G.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN INDUStrious and active Protestant man, as coachman, and to take care of a gentleman's garden; will make himself useful; has satisfactory reference from his previous employers for experience and industry. Please address C. G., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BEEN three years in a gentleman's furnishing store would like a situation as clerk in the above business, or in a fancy or dry goods store, wholesale or retail. Salary moderate. Address P. McEVOY, No. 26 2d-av.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS OF obtaining a situation as gardener for a man whom he can recommend as capable, honest and industrious, and fully understands his business in every department. Apply to B. H. S., Nos. 18 and 20 Vesey-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE YOUNG man as groom; understands the care of horses; has good reference from his last place; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address P. G., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as groom and coachman; understands his business perfectly; no objection to the country; has lived three years and nine months in his last place. Address D. S., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young man, as coachman and plain gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful; best of references for ability, steadiness and industry. Address A. B. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHMAN a situation as groom and coachman; can produce the best references from his last and former employers. Address COACHMAN at No. 198 West 17th-st., for two days, where all letters will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a married man, with good city reference. Has no objections of going to the country. Address T. C., Box No. 174 *Times* office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A highly respectable, sober, steady young man, who understands his business in every department, having 25 years' experience in the same; 5 years' satisfactory reference from his last employer. A first-class place expected. Address FLORIST-GUIDE, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a respectable man who thoroughly understands his business in every department, fruit, flowers and vegetables; also the laying out of new places tastefully, as reference will show for the last ten years. Address S. S., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SOBER, STEADY and respectable young man, as waiter or barkeeper in a hotel or saloon, City or country; he understands his business thoroughly, and is willing to give the most satisfactory reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery. Wages no object.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, SMART young man a situation as porter, waiter or barkeeper; understands his business very well as best of references can certify; wages very moderate; is anxious to get a situation as soon as possible. Call or address PORTER, No. 510 Broadway, 3d floor, for two days.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT AS AGENT FOR some good house, where energy and industry would be of use. Has had five years experience in business management. First-class references. Address W. H. G., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A MARRIED MAN WISHES TO ENgage as coachman and gardener; the wife as seamstress, and make themselves generally useful. Call at No. 55 Cannon-st.

TO MERCHANTS.—THE ADVERTISER, A young married man, wishes employment in a wholesale importing house. Has been twenty years engaged in the general routine of mercantile pursuits, and for nearly all that time in one house in this City. Address M. A. B., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY MAN, WHO UNDERstands his business, to take charge of a vegetable garden, and also the care of a horse and cow; he must fully understand the preparation and management of hot beds; if married, and without children, and the wife a good cook, employment would be given to both. Apply to C. C. WALDEN, Flatbush, L. I., or at No. 4 New-st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, IN Brooklyn, two respectable American or English girls, one as cook and to do general housework, the other as nurse and seamstress; they must come well recommended, and wages must be moderate. Address J. E., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COOK, LAUNDRESS, WAITRESS and nurse, immediately. Also, a number of girls for general housework and servants in all other stations. A large number of good situations are now open. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand st. Also, a colored boy wanted to do waiting.

WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN YOUNG MEN, WITH $25 to $100, to engage in a very safe and profitable business. With energy and enterprise they can make $100 to $200 per month. Apply at No. 499 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN, WHO UNDERstands farming and taking care of horses, to go a short distance in the country. Apply, before 8 o'clock in the morning or from 6 to 8 in the evening, at No. 83 West 35th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL 17 OR 18 years of age, to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family living in the country, a short distance from the City. Good reference required. Call at No. 97 Beekman-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GERMAN SERVANT girls; must be good cooks, and capable of general housework. Good wages will be paid, and work not hard. Apply at No. 36 King-st.

WANTED—A BOY IN A WHOLESALE SILK and fancy dry goods store about 16 years of age; one who has had some experience in white goods preferred. Address Box No. 1,967 Post office.

COLLECTOR WANTED.—A PERSON OF strictly good address is wanted to make assessment collections. To a persuasive and energetic man the percentage will be made very liberal on the amount collected. References of respectability required. Address ASSESSMENT, Box No. 171 *Times* Office, for two days.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED AT A farm-house near Sufferns Station, and about one hour from Jersey City by New-York and Erie Railroad; the house is beautifully situated, surrounded with plenty of shade, rooms large and pleasant. For terms, &c., inquire corner 24th st. and 10th-av., coal office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A MIDdle-aged widow lady, in a plain private family, where can be had the comforts of a home, on the line of the Harlem Railroad, within 50 miles of the City. Address, with terms, COUNTRY BOARD, Station F Post-office.

BOARD ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—GOOD country board may be had in the Highlands, nearly opposite Cold Spring. Plenty of fruit, and as cool a location as can be found. Address JOHN CRONK, at Cold Spring Post-office.

BOARD AT LAKE MAHOPAC—IN A PRIvate family; fine bathing, boating fishing, &c., boats free; mountain air, and unsurpassed for health. For particulars, address WM. H. MORRIS, No. 189 Water st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD accommodate two gentlemen and their wives, or four single gentlemen, with parlor and bedrooms, or single rooms furnished or unfurnished. Private table, if required. Apply at 259 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

BOARDING.—TO LET WITH BOARD, A LARGE front room on second story; handsomely furnished, hot and cold water, gas, &c. Also a small room for a single gentleman. Inquire at No. 59 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING two or three rooms to let, would accommodate single gentlemen with partial board. Terms from $3 to $4 per week. Apply at No. 90 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S No. 71 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentleman. E. BOUTON.

BOARDING—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH GOOD board may be had at No. 30 Clinton-place, corner of Green st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND lady, in a small, first-class private family, where there are no other boarders. Location not above 14th-st., between 2d and 4th avs. House must have all the modern improvements. Best of reference given and required. Address Box No. 3,511 Post-office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A private family, occupying the brown-stone house No. 26 Willow-st., near Fulton Ferry, have a very few desirable rooms for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Apply on the premises.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A SINgle gentleman desires a large, finely-furnished room, with breakfast and tea. Address immediately, stating terms, &c., F. K., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

BOARD.—SECOND FLOOR OF A MODERN-built, brown-stone house to let, with board. Apply at No. 151 East 13th-st., first house west of 2d-av.

WANTED—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms, with board, by a family of four persons; location desired between 14th and 34th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Best of references required and given. Address, for three days, S. X., Box 164 *Times* Office, stating location, terms, &c.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, child, and servant, in a strictly private family, who can offer comfortable accommodations, in a convenient location, above Union-square; liberal arrangements will be made for suitable apartments. Address, with particulars, FINANCIER, Box 135 *Times* Office, immediately.

FOUR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, DESIRING elegant accommodations, will be received in the home of a strictly private family, in one of the pleasantest locations in this City—Murray Hill, opposite the open ground of the Blind Asylum, No. 14 Boorman place. Dinner at 5, supper at 9 P. M.

NO. 19 UNION SQUARE.—THREE SUITES OF rooms at the above number to let, with board, for the winter. Persons in search of a good boarding-house will do well to call and examine. Also single rooms. Early application will secure a first choice.

NO. 143 EIGHTH-STREET, OPPOSITE THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY—Two pleasant and well-furnished rooms, with or without board, on reasonable terms; references exchanged.

A COMFORTABLE HOME, FURNISHED rooms and good board may be obtained by a husband and wife, or by single gentlemen of correct habits, in a respectable family at No. 17 Bedford st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THIS MORNING, AN ENVELOPE CONtaining the following Coupons:
15 Tennessee Coupons, due 1st January, 1860.
12 Louisiana Coupons due 1st January, 1860.
10 Michigan Coupons, due 1st January, 1860.
3 Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, due 1st July, 1859.
2 Warren Railroad, due 1st August, 1859.
The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at the subscribers' office.
Payment having been stopped, the public are cautioned against negotiating them.
H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH, No. 39 William-st.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1859.

LOST—ON MONDAY, THE 1ST INST., A PROMISSORY NOTE, drawn by Isaac S. Holbrook to order of Wm. H. Mason, and by him indorsed, dated July 2, 1859, payable two months after date, at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, for $3,840, (thirty-eight hundred and forty dollars.) All persons are cautioned against negotiating said note, as payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will please return said note to A. W. MORSE, of Morse & Wolff, No. 60 Wall-st.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, THE 12TH INST., BETWEEN the High Bridge and Broadway and 32d-st., or in a Manhattanville stage, a porte-monnaie, containing several dollars in bills and a number of papers of no use except to the owner. A favor will be conferred by a return of the papers, the money being at the disposal of the finder, to PRIOR'S drug store, corner of Broadway and 31st-st.

DOG LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, FROM No. 102 Prince-st., a large black Newfoundland dog, having a little white on the breast and on the toes of hind legs, hair worn off on the upper joints of fore legs, no collar. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to the above address, or to No. 103 Pearl-st.

VOORHIS & WHITEMAN'S
PATENT PORTABLE MOSQUITO NET.

This Net, when open, forms a large airy canopy, and so simple in construction, that any person can put it up or take it down in a minute, without injuring the bedstead, or defacing the wall, and can be packed in the compass of an umbrella. Can be seen at VOORHIS & WHITEMAN'S Upholstery, Paper-hanging and Mattress Warehouse, No. 532 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

A CORNER FOR SALE ON SECOND-AVENUE where there is a good business doing; rents for $935; price $7,250; $5,000 can remain on mortgage, if required. Also, two first-class houses in 51st-st.; price $4,750. Also, one on 3d-av., leased for five years at $900; price $9,500; and several others at reasonable prices. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, 415 3d-av., near 30th-st.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS.—We are prepared to take charge of surveys, engineering jobs, &c., in the City and vicinity of New-York, and to place parties at once on the field. Also, prepared to furnish specifications, plans and estimates as to the cost of proposed public improvements, railways, &c. A. S. & A. G. WHITON, No. 32 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE first-class house, No. 277 East 10th-st. The house is in perfect order; has been recently painted and papered throughout; has all the modern improvements. It is ready for immediate occupancy. Also, to let, part of the neat three-story house, No. 365 East 10th-st. Apply to R. HOGAN, No. 179 McDougal-st.

FOR SALE AT REASONABLE TERMS—A well built three-story brick house; two small houses, stable, &c., and three lots of ground at the south corner of Meserole and Smith sts., Brooklyn, E. D. Inquire at A. VOGELEY'S, No. 116 William-st., up stairs, N. Y.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LET—WITH STEADY POWER, 3 FLOORS 50x73 feet, in the building now being erected on the southwest corner of Elm and Pearl sts. Possession will be given about the middle of September. These rooms each have twenty-five large windows, and will be as light as any rooms in the City built for manufacturing purposes. They are well adapted for printing offices, as they have a large fire-proof vault for plates. They are heated by steam; also, have two steam hoist-ways. For terms and particulars inquire of A. CAMPBELL, rear of No. 43 Centre-st.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway.

TO LET FURNISHED—UNTIL THE FIRST May next a medium-sized 3-story and basement house with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood; is genteely furnished. Rent $1,000 per annum, or would be let unfurnished for a term of years, providing the party would purchase the furniture, which will be sold at a great sacrifice. Address Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST.; 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK. —The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st., will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THREE HOUSES, Nos. 145, 163 and 165 East 39th st., between 2d and 3d avs. These houses are high stoop, brown stone, basement, and have all the modern improvements. Inquire of ASH & NICHOLLS, No. 183 William-st., or of Mrs. NICHOLLS, No. 161 East 39th st.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT house, with all the modern improvements, situated in 9th st., between 5th and 6th-avs.; rent $1,200; possession given immediately. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FOUR STORY and basement brick house, 25x50, lot 25x100, desirably situated in Henry-st., Brooklyn, midway between Fulton and Wall st. Ferries. For particulars inquire or address F. W. BOKEE, No. 57 South-st., New-York.

TO LET—A SNUG TWO STORY AND BASEMENT cottage house in West 43d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; a very desirable location; to a good tenant it will be let low. Possession may be had immediately. Apply to S. M. WOOD, No. 75 West 40th-st.

PARK-ROW STORE TO LEASE.—THE modern built five story store, No. 29, opposite the fountain, to let, with front and rear entrances, hoistway, &c., &c.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family only; No. 64 East 22d st., near 4th av.; 12 rooms, 3 parlors deep, and all the improvements, in perfect order. Apply from 1 to 2 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs. A portion of the rent taken in board, if desired, by one gentleman.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AT NIAGARA FALLS, ON THE CANADIAN SIDE—About 11 acres of land, situated directly opposite Goat Island, and near Table Rock, commanding a splendid view of the Horse-Shoe and American Falls, and up and down Niagara River. As there is no place in the civilized world that can compare with Niagara Falls, for the wonderful beauty and magnificence of its scenery, this property is one of the finest situations in the world for a gentleman's country-seat. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—AT NEW-Haven, Conn., the property known as the residence of the late Prof. D. Olmsted, situated in York-square, New-Haven, within ten minutes' walk of the centre of the City; the house is built in the very best style, with all modern improvements; the grounds, comprising about 17 lots, are elegantly laid out, and in the highest state of cultivation. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY SEAT, COMPRISING about 80 acres of fine land, very pleasantly situated, commanding views of the Sound and surrounding country; house 45 feet square, in fine order; farm-house and all other outbuildings; fruit of all kinds. Very easy of access by New-Haven Railroad or steamboats, being only 20 miles from City Hall. For further particulars, address Box 655 Post office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 97 ACRES, AT RYE, Westchester County, situated two miles N. W. from N. H. R. R. Dépôt, in a fine and improving neighborhood, on the White Plains turnpike. It is under good cultivation, has fine apple and pear orchard, and extensive vegetable and fruit garden.

There are two dwelling houses, a large barn, cattle stables, and other buildings, which were all built within two years past. The price for the property, including cattle, horses, agricultural implements, house furniture, &c., is $25 000. Terms will be made easy.

Address H. H. CORNING, on the premises, or at No. 84 South st., New York.

FARMS—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCES, Village Houses, Building Sites, &c., for sale in and near Madison and Morristown. Thirty farms, containing from 10 acres up to 306 acres. These farms are very good ones. Four very beautiful country residences, newly built, and worthy the attention of any who are desirous of something attractive. Several good village houses and lots, and building sites. A full description of all the said properties may be seen at BAILLY & HUNTING, No. 15 John-st., New York, or on the subscriber, at Madison, Morris County, New-Jersey, near the dépôt.
S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A GOOD house and lot in the upper part of the City, or a farm of 40 acres, a farm of 133 acres in Dutchess County, two miles east of Hudson River; is well watered and timbered, with abundance of fruit of choice varieties. The mansion is elegant and commodious, commanding a magnificent and picturesque view of the surrounding country. There are three farms, barns, ice houses, &c.
DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF EIGHTY ACRES, SITUate 2½ miles from dépôt at Morristown, N. J. The location is high, and commands an extensive view; the neighborhood good; the land well adapted to fruit growing, and has a fine orchard of grafted fruit of apples, pears and 1,000 peach trees. The house is in good order. For full particulars, inquire of S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—305 ACRES OF GOOD LAND—UPland and meadow—in a good neighborhood, very healthy, and good water; likewise another tract of 401 acres adjoining; the whole will be sold for $1,300; part of the money can remain. The above is in Pennsylvania. Full particulars can be had by applying to M. S. DYSON, No. 94 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh. No agents need apply.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 114 ACRES, UNDER A high state of cultivation; one of the best and most productive in Westchester County; with commodious modern house, four or five barns and out-houses. A very desirable property. Also two cottages in Mount Vernon. Call on J. STEVENS, Mount Vernon. Inquire of J. L. BREWSTER, No. 38 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FARMS, COUNTRY AND VILLAGE residences and sites in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, N. Y. Accessible by river and railroad. For maps and particulars apply at the real estate agency of SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer and General Agent, No. 271 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER wishes to purchase a dwelling-house, situated on or very near 5th-av., between 20th and 30th sts. The house must be replete with every modern convenience, and in perfect order and condition. Possession will be required by the 1st of November. Address, stating price, &c., &c., Box No. 220 P. O., Stamford, Conn.

HOUSE WANTED.—A MODERN HOUSE, OR part of a house, about Sept. 1, suitable for a small family, located in a good neighborhood, not above 14th-st. A permanent residence desired. Address G. G., Box No. 747 Post-office, with full particulars.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH ALL modern improvements, to 1st of May or longer, in the immediate vicinity of Society Library, to a small private family with first class references. Address E. S. C., Box No. 1,912 Post-office, New-York. Terms low.

WANTED—THE LOWER PART OF A HOUSE, on the west side of the City, by a gentleman and wife, (no children.) Must have all the modern improvements, &c. Address, stating rent and location, S., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

WANTED—THE SECOND FLOOR OF A HOUSE in Brooklyn, for a gentleman, his wife, and one child 3 years old. Rent must be moderate, and paid in advance if required. References exchanged. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the estate of Peter A. Britton, of Canandaigua, N. Y., are requested to present them to the assignees, on or before the 1st day of September next.
WELLINGTON CLAPP,
WM. H. LEE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1859. Assignees.

MEDICAL.

SELF-INFLICTED DISEASES ARE ERADIcated from the system by the use of "TRIESEMAR, 1, 2 or 3." Full particulars will be found in the book entitled *Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches.* Price 25 cents. To be had of Dr. BARROW, No. [illegible] Bleecker-st., New-York. Sent free of postage to any part of the Union. Sold also by
F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
And at APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BEWARE OF BAD WATER.

The use of Croton water in its present semi-putrid state, is highly dangerous and attended with the worst effects on the bowels.

THE CORDIAL COGNAC BITTERS
ought to be kept in every family; they are a sure and never-failing remedy for all diseases of the bowels and digestive organs.

THOUSANDS CAN TESTIFY
to their efficacy, who have received immediate and permanent relief from their use.

THEY NEVER FAIL
to cure. Call at the dépôt. For sale by all respectable grocers, druggists and hotels in the United States and Canadas, and by
S. STEINFELD, No. 70 Nassau st.
Sole Agent for the United States.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.

Pupil of RICORD, of Paris, and also of Professors GARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

Dr. HAMMOND has recently published a New and really Important Work, on the cure of LOCAL DEBILITY (Spermatorrhœa) and its results, including all Nervous affections, by an entirely new, original and successful method. Price $1, U. S. postage included.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great professional knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the author, as above; also, by CHAS. MILLER, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. CORBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old-established office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practised as above for over 27 years, and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Stricture and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University, and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above Institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. Charges moderate. Hours, 8½ A. M. to 8 P. M.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, and one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequalled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evening.

DR. WARD, NO. 438 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cures of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." Cure guaranteed, and medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated; his monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them all ladies. Office No. 438 Broadway. Attendance till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Cure guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

$500 REWARD—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores; at the Astor House, 227 Broadway; and 100 Fulton st., cor. William.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

DR. LINGUIST, PRACTITIONER, FROM Europe, treats on private diseases at his office, No. 73 Crosby-st., corner of Spring, one block east of Broadway, from 8 to 11 A. M. and 4 to 10 P. M. Cure without mercury, or no charge. His female monthly pill can be relied on.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, No. 836 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.—NOTICE OF AN APplication for the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the 3d article of the 1st title of the 5th chapter of the 2d part of the Revised Statutes.

ELDRIDGE G. MERICK, of the Town of Clayton, in the County of Jefferson, in his individual capacity, and as a member of the firm of E. G. MERICK & CO., and also as a member of the firm of M. MERICK & CO. Notice first published the 17th day of June, 1859. Creditors to show cause before William C. Thompson, County Judge of Jefferson County, at his office in Watertown, on the 19th day of September 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.
BAGLEY & WRIGHT, Attorneys for Insolvent,
jy6-law10wW Watertown, N. Y.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. HENRY CARPENTER, of the City of New-York.—Notice first published Aug. 10, 1859.—Creditors to appear before the Honorable Henry Hilton, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the Chambers of the Judges of said Court, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 20th day of October, 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
FRANCIS BYRNE, Attorney for Insolvent,
au10-law10wW* No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY J. HANDY, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Jauncey-court, No. 41 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of July, 1859. WM. J. SINCLAIR, Executor.
jy6-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MAHLMANN, late of the City of New-York, intestate, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES C. HOE, No. 16 Liberty-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 1, 1859. DORETTE MAHLMANN,
ap6-law6mW* Administratrix.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of OSBORN & VINCENT, SKIRT MANUFACTURERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. LEWIS A. OSBORN of said firm having purchased the interest of Mr. Vincent therein, is alone authorized to settle the business of said firm, and to sign the firm name in liquidation.
Dated, NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1859.
L. A. OSBORN,
I. J. VINCENT.

The undersigned will continue the business (MANUFACTURING LADIES' SKIRTS) of the late firm of Osborn & Vincent as heretofore, at the same place, No. 92 Warren-st., New-York. L. A. OSBORN.

NOTICE.

All business connections between GEORGE E. HAWES & A. C. McNULTY has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
GEO. E. HAWES,
A. C. McNULTY.
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1859. Dentists, No. 21 Bond-st.

A. C. McNULTY has removed to No. 27 Bond-st., where he will be pleased to see all who require his professional services.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1859.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between THOMAS McCARTY and JOHN R. ROLLINS under the style of McCarty & Rollins, carpenters, New-York City, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN R. ROLLINS, No. 103 West Broadway, will pay the debts of the firm.
August 16, 1859.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 94 BROADWAY,
FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JULY 31, 1859.

Assets as per report, 30th April, 1859	$5,263,591 89
Receipts during the quarter ending Aug. 1, 1859, for premiums and interest	430,525 64
Total	$5,694,117 53
Disbursements during the quarter	140 943 31
Cash assets, as realized	$5,553,174 22
Additional assets, being interest accrued not due, deferred premiums, and due from agents	205,000 00

Claims unpaid, (not due.) $48 000.
Number of Policies issued during the quarter, 368.
Number of Policies in force, 11,437.
Amount insured $33 825 839.

I have carefully examined the above statement, and believe the same to be correct
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

THIS COMPANY offers the following advantages to persons intending to insure their lives:

ITS CASH ASSETS are larger than those of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States, amounting to

$5,750,000.

THE PROPORTION OF ITS CASH ASSETS to the amount at risk is greater than that of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States.

ITS RATES OF PREMIUM are lower than those of the majority of other Life Insurance Companies—yet its Dividends have been greater.

THE MORTALITY AMONG ITS MEMBERS has been proportionally less than that of any other Life Insurance Company, in either America or Europe, whose experience has been made known—a result in the highest degree favorable to Policy holders.

THE NUMBER OF LIVES INSURED in this Company greatly exceeds that of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States, thus affording a security above them all—the necessary law of average having more scope for operation.

THE ASSETS of the Company are invested exclusively on Bond and Mortgage on Real Estate in the City and State of New-York, worth in each case at least double the amount loaned, and bearing interest at SEVEN per Cent. The solidity and security of this disposition of the Company's Funds cannot be overrated.

Note.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle in the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the assured.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

FRED S. WINSTON,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,
WILLIAM MOORE,
JOSEPH BLUNT,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,
JOHN H. SWIFT,
WM. J. BUNKER,
WILLIAM BETTS,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,
JOHN WADSWORTH,
ALFRED EDWARDS,
W. SMITH BROWN,
RICHARD PATRICK,
WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
LYCURGUS EDGARTON,
EZRA WHEELER,
CEPHAS H. NORTON,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
JOHN M. STUART,
GEORGE R. CLARK,
SAMUEL F. SPROULLS,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
HAMLIN BLAKE,
DAVID HOADLEY,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,
W. E. DODGE,
GEORGE S. COE,
WM. K. STRONG,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
WM. M. VERMILYE,
JOHN E. DEVELIN.

FREDERICK S. WISTON, President.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE,
GREAT BRITAIN,
IRELAND,
HOLLAND,
BELGIUM,
SPAIN,
PORTUGAL,
SWITZERLAND,
ITALY,
GERMANY,
RUSSIA,
SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
ATHENS,
CAIRO,
CONSTANTINOPLE,
BEYROUT,
ALEXANDRIA,
JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.

Issue Bills of Exchange and travelers' credit, available in all the cities of Europe. Letters of introduction furnished to persons visiting Europe, to our houses in Paris, London, Liverpool, &c.
H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway.

ALLYN COX,
NOTE, STOCK AND LOAN BROKER,
No. 43 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE Aug. 1, 1859.

PROPOSALS FOR $466.600 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 2, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the amount of four hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the State Legislature entitled "An act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park," passed April 17, 1857, amended April 18, 1859; and by an ordinance of the Common Council approved by the Mayor July 22, 1859.

The said stock will consist of four thousand six hundred and sixty-six shares, of one hundred dollars each share, and comprises the remainder of the amount authorized to be issued ($1,666.600) for the improvement of the Central Park. It bears interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from taxation, and the principal is redeemable from "The Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt" on the 1st day of August 1887, such redemption being further secured by a pledge of the Park and its appurtenances.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within five days after the opening of the bids, one half of the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the whole sum.

The remainder of the amount so awarded will be required to be paid to the Chamberlain on the 10th day of November next. On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain for such payments to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of such deposits.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock"—and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed, put in a second envelope, sealed, and addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 1, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
HARRISBURGH, Penn., Aug. 12, 1859.

AT A MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS of the Sinking Fund, held this day, it was

Resolved, That the State Treasurer be authorized to issue Proposals to buy from the lowest bidder or bidders two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of 5 per cent. State Loans of Pennsylvania.

Notice is therefore given that Sealed Proposals for the sale of the whole or any part of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of said Loans, will be received at the Treasury Department at Harrisburgh, till 2 o'clock P. M., of THURSDAY the 25th day of August, A. D. 1859; the same to set forth the amount offered and the price asked; to be addressed "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburgh, Pa.," indorsed "Proposals to sell State Loans."

The bids will be opened and allotments made to the lowest bidder on that day.
ELI SLIFER, State Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 9, 1859.—TWELFTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of August inst., upon stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the 20th day of September next upon stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New York will receive their dividends at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. Thayer & Brother; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the Albany City Bank; those whose stock is registered at London, at the Union Bank of London, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Tuesday, the 23d of August instant.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

LEAVENWORTH CITY BONDS, TEN PER CENTS.—These bonds are issued for municipal purposes, and mature July 1, 1874; interest at ten per cent., payable semi-annually, in New-York. Total indebtedness of the city, July 1, $51,084 20; value of city property and assets, $46,162 48. The assessed value of taxables, about $4,000,000. Population, about 12,000. For sale by
ASHLEY & NORRIS,
No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1859.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th instant. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug 4, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand.
GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

MARSHALL COUNTY, IOWA, BONDS.—Two Bonds of Marshall County, Iowa, $1,000 each, payable in four years from the 14th January last, with coupons payable annually at the rate of 10 per cent., for sale by CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., New-York, Aug. 3, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

FOR SALE—BY CROMMELIN GOODWIN, NO. 50 Wall-st., 51 shares American Express Company's Stock; 39 shares Wells Fargo & Co's Express Company's Stock; 50 shares United States Express Company's Stock. Bank and Insurance Stocks constantly on hand.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
27TH-ST. AND 4TH AV., NEW YORK, Aug. 15, 1859.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF AN INJUNCTION, no payment of Dividends declared by the company, will be made until further notice.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons on the Bonds of the above Company, due Aug. 15, 1859, will be paid at the office of J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FARM MORTGAGES issued in aid of Railroad Companies in the State of Wisconsin, will receive information affecting their value, by calling at the banking office of READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY No 67 Wall st, Aug. 10, 1859.—The Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Aug 15, 1859.

THE SECURITIES HELD IN TRUST BY the Superintendent of the Banking Department for the Lake Mahopac Bank, an individual Bank, located at Mahopac, Putnam County, having been converted into money, notice is hereby given to the holders of the registered circulating notes issued by said Bank that such notes will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent on presentation of the same at the Commercial Bank of Albany, Albany, N. Y. JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

THE GUARDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE IN
CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,
No. 7 NASSAU-ST.,

Is prepared to issue Policies at the usual rates, as follows, viz:

Policies in favor of and payable to the wife—free from the claims of creditors.

Policies payable on attaining a SPECIFIC AGE, or payable in case of death before attaining such age.

Policies granted to creditors on the lives of their debtors.

Policies granted for any number of years.

Premiums payable in cash—quarterly, semi-annually or annually.

Dividends declared every three years, and the surplus belonging to the policy holders returned to them.
JAMES W. HALSTED, President.
HENRY V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.
J. SMITH HOMANS, JR., Actuary.

DIRECTORS.
JAMES T. SOUTTER,
DOUGLAS ROBINSON,
THOMAS RIGNEY,
JOHN T. AGNEW,
WM. M. VERMILYE,
ARCHIBALD H. LOWRY,
JOHN J. CRANE,
EDWARD A. LAMBERT,
CHARLES ABERNETHY,
WILLIAM ALLEN,
WILLIAM T. HOOKER,
D. COLDEN MURRAY,
JAMES F. RUGGLES,
JAMES F. COX,
ROBERT SOUTTER,
JAMES W. HALSTED,
FRANCIS W. TAPPAN,
WILLIAM A. BROWN,
BENJ. M. WHITLOCK,
E. T. H. GIBSON,
EDWARD D. SPRAGUE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.

When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

A LARGE CASH RETURN TO THE INSURED IN LIEU OF SCRIP.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 29 WALL-ST.,
CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1859,
OVER
$300,000.

THIS COMPANY WILL INSURE BUILDINGS AND MERCHANDISE of every kind—Dwelling Houses and Household Furniture—at the STANDARD SCALE OF RATES, RETURNING TO THE INSURED A LARGE CASH DIVIDEND upon their Premiums, in LIEU of the PROSPECTIVE SCRIP DIVIDENDS of the Mutual Companies. ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

AUGUSTUS J. MAYNARD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
AUGUSTUS J. MAYNARD will sell,
THIS DAY, (Wednesday) Aug. 17,

at the elegant residence No. 76 West 26th-st., near 6th-av. Consisting of rosewood drawing room suites, 7 octave piano-forte, stool and cover; bookcase, etageres, lady's work table. For further particulars see *Herald*.

WM WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WM. WITTERS WILL SELL, THIS Day, at 2 o'clock at No. 454 Canal-st., sofas, chairs, tables, velvet tapestry, 3-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths, French and cottage bedsteads, hair mattresses, bed and bedding, bureaus. Dining-room and kitchen furniture. Also light wagon; also segars, liquors and several other lots of goods.

FRED & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, HORSES, cows, farm tools, crops, &c., on WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, between 57th and 58th sts., on 3d av., Brooklyn, comprising parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, rosewood piano, &c. Also, two horses, four cows, 50 chickens, farm tools, corn, vegetables, &c., in fields, and 300 bushels of apples on trees.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Aug 17, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No 44 Cortlandt st. This sale will offer extra inducements both to City and country dealers. Catalogues and samples will be ready early on morning of sale.

HENRY S. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE THIS DAY—AT NO 30 SEVENTH st, near 3d av., of rich household goods, consisting of a very fine assortment of furniture, carpets, looking glasses, crockery and glass-ware, &c., &c.; also, an elegant piano forte of superior tone and finish. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

450 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction on THURSDAY, Aug. 18, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the store of J. F Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman st. Fresh, seasonable goods for City and country trade.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE SALE—CRACKER AND BISCUIT ROUTE IN NEW-JERSEY.—The advertiser being about entering into other business, offers for sale the good will and custom route now served by him in New-Jersey, embracing Jersey City, Bergen, West Hoboken, Bergen Point, &c., together with two horses, (one sorrel and one gray), wagon and harness, and stable lease, &c. If not sold before the 20th August inst., then the same will be sold at public auction, in front of the Philadelphia House, in Jersey City, on Saturday, the 20th August inst., at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

For particulars and terms of sale, apply at the bakery, No. 116 Beekman-st., New-York.
SCHOONMAKER & VAN DINE.

NEW-YORK BUILT SHIP ELWOOD WALTER—Built in the year 1855—now on a voyage to London; said vessel has two decks, is 177.6 feet long, 36.2 breadth, 22.2 depth, and measures 1,072 65 95 tons and rates A 1. The ELWOOD WALTER was built in 1855, and orders have been sent to London for her return to New York at which port delivery will be made after discharge of inward cargo. For sale low.
Apply to THEODORE DEHON.
No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

FOR MERCHANDISE.—I CAN EXCHANGE for $500 000 worth of dry goods, hardware, &c., the following real estate, viz, New-York City and State; valuable mineral and farm lands in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Tennessee Kentucky, Virginia and Georgia and a large amount in bonds and stocks. Parties desiring an exchange will call on FRANCIS MORGAN, No 71 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a dry goods and fancy store in the best avenue up town; to a cash customer this is a real chance location rapidly rising; will be sold 20 per cent. under value, the owner having to give up the business. For particulars address DRY GOODS, Box No. 113 *Times* Office; will be attended to promptly.

$3.000.—PARTNER WANTED IN A SUBSTANTIAL cash business in this City, paying 160 per cent. A good man with the above amount can easily realize $10 000 in the next year for his share of profits. For further particulars, address H. RESEL, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT FOR sale, situated on Broadway now doing a good business, with a fine field for extension. Part cash and part good notes will be taken. Party has good reasons for selling, which will be satisfactorily explained. JERVIS' Information Exchange, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LAWYERS.—A GENTLEMAN OF TEN years' active practice chiefly in this City, desires to associate himself with some party requiring assistance, and who would appreciate strict attention to business; ample references in every respect. Address C. D., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED.—AN OPPORTUNITY IS offered to a party of means, (on account of death,) to continue a first class mercantile business, at a small outlay of capital, that will yield large returns; references and all required information will be given by addressing a note to MERCHANT, Box No. 3 091 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF A valuable patent for agricultural purposes. For particulars, apply to BENRY E. ROEDER, No. 346 Broadway.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

800 bbls. Refined White and Yellow Sugars, Wholesale and Retail, at Refiner's prices.
500 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses, cheaper than any house in New-York.
1,000 bbls. choice Family Flour, from $5 upwards.
TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, FLOUR and SPICES for the million, at the immense establishment of
THOS. R. AGNEW (Successor to J. O. Fowler & Co.,
Nos. 266 Greenwich and 89 Murray sts.
GOODS DELIVERED FREE.

PROPOSALS.

KEYPORT AND HOLMDEL TURNPIKE COMPANY.—Proposals will be received for grading a turnpike from Keyport to Holmdel, 6¾ miles, with culverts and bridges, till Thursday, Sept 1, next. Plans and specifications can be seen by calling on ALFRED NADING, Esq., Keyport, N. J.
H. H. LEABROOK, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

BLUE FISH—ROCKAWAY.

The steamer CERES leaves Catharine Market slip EVERY MORNING at 9 A. M., Spring-st., 9:30, Pier No. 4 North River at 9½ for Rockaway, returning to the City at 6½ P. M. Bring your lines for blue fish. Fare 50 cents. N. B.—A grand clam bake will be given every Tuesday and Friday.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, POINT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thurs.. Aug. 4, 7 A.M.	Thurs...Aug. 4, 11 A.M.
Friday. Aug 5, 7 30 A.M.	Friday..Aug. 5, 11 30 A.M.
Saturd..Aug 6, 9.30 A.M.	Saturd..Aug 6, 1 P.M.
Sunday.Aug. 7, 9 A.M	Sunday.Aug. 7, 2 30 P.M.
Monday. Aug. 8, for R. Bank in connection with the Laura........5 A. M.	Monday. Aug 8, in connection with the Laura 5 A.M.
Monday.Aug. 8, 11 A.M.	Monday Aug 8 3 P.M.
Tuesd'y.Aug. 9, 11 A.M.	Tuesd'y.Aug. 9, 3 P.M.
Wednes..Aug. 10, 12 M.	Wednes.Aug. 10, 4 P.M.
Thurs...Aug. 11, 1 P.M.	Thurs...Aug. 11, 5 P.M.
Friday..Aug. 12, 6.30 A.M.	Friday..Aug. 12, 2.30 P.M.
Saturd..Aug. 13, 2 P.M.	Saturd..Aug. 13, 5.30 P.M.
Sunday.Aug 14, 7.30 A.M.	Sunday. Aug. 14, 3 P.M.
Monday Aug. 15, 8 A.M.	Monday.Aug. 15, 3.30 P.M.
Tuesd'y.Aug. 16 8 A.M	Tuesd'y.Aug 16, 4 30 P.M.
Wednes. Aug. 17, 9 A.M.	Wednes. Aug. 17, 4 30 P.M.
Thurs...Aug. 18, 6 A.M	Thurs...Aug 18, 10 A.M.
Friday..Aug 19, 7 A.M.	Friday..Aug 19, 11 A.M.
Saturd..Aug 20, 7 30 A.M.	Saturd..Aug. 20, 11.30 A.M.
Sunday Aug. 21, 7.30 A.M.	Sunday.Aug. 21, 1 P.M
Monday.Aug 22, 9 A.M	Monday.Aug. 22, 1 P.M.
Tuesd'y.Aug. 23 10 A.M.	Tuesd'y.Aug 23, 2 P.M.
Wednes.Aug 24 11 A.M.	Wednes.Aug. 24, 3 P.M.
Thurs...Aug 25, 12 M.	Thurs...Aug 25, 4 P.M.
Friday..Aug. 26, 6 30 A.M.	Friday..Aug. 26, 5 30 P.M.
Saturd..Aug 27, 2 P.M.	Saturd..Aug. 27, 5.30 P.M.
Sunday.Aug. 28, 7 30 A.M.	Sunday.Aug. 28, 3.30 P.M.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (DIRECT) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows, from the foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Thurs....Aug. 4, 11:30 A.M.	Thurs....Aug 4, 6 A.M.
Friday...Aug. 5, 12 M.	Friday...Aug. 5, 6:30 A.M.
Satur....Aug. 6, 1:30 P.M.	Satur....Aug. 6, 7:30 A.M.
Monday..Aug 8, 3 P.M	Monday..Aug. 8, 9 A.M.
Tuesday.Aug. 9, 4 P.M	Tuesday.Aug. 9, 10 A.M.
Wednes..Aug. 10, 3:30 P.M	Wednes.Aug. 10, 5:30 A.M.
Thurs....Aug. 11, 4 P.M.	Thurs....Aug. 11 6 A.M.
Friday...Aug. 12, 3:30 P.M	Friday...Aug. 12, 7 A.M.
Satur....Aug. 13, 4:30 P.M	Satur....Aug. 13, 7 A.M.
Monday..Aug. 15 3:30 P.M	Monday..Aug. 15, 6 A.M.
Tuesday.Aug. 16 3:30 P.M	Tuesday.Aug. 16, 7 A.M.
Wednes..Aug. 17, 4 P.M	Wednes..Aug. 17, 7 A.M.
Thurs....Aug. 18, 4:30 P.M	Thurs...Aug. 18, 7 A.M.
Friday...Aug. 19, 5 P.M.	Friday..Aug. 19, 7 A.M.
Satur....Aug 20, 12 M	Satur....Aug. 20, 6 A.M.
Monday Aug 22 in connection with the *Laura* from Red Bank, and for Pleasure Bay only....6.30 A.M	Sunday..Aug. 21, leave B'ch Port 2 P. M., and leave Camp Meeting, Port Washington..........8 P.M.
Monday..Aug 22, 1:30 P.M	Tuesday.Aug. 23, 9 A.M.
Tuesday Aug. 23 3 P.M	Wednes..Aug. 24, 10 A.M.
Wednes..Aug 24, 4 P.M	Thurs....Aug. 25, 5:30 A.M
Thurs....Aug. 25, 3:30 P.M	Friday...Aug. 26, 6:30 A.M.
Friday...Aug. 26, 3:30 P.M	Satur....Aug. 27, 7 A.M.
Satur....Aug. 27, 4:30 P.M	Monday..Aug. 29, 6 A.M.
Monday..Aug. 29 3:30 P.M.	Tuesday.Aug. 30, 7 A.M.
Tuesday.Aug. 30, 3:30 P.M.	Wednes..Aug. 31, 7 A.M.
Wednes..Aug. 31, 4 P.M	Thurs....Sept. 1, 7 A.M.

NOTICE.—A DELIGHTFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR boarders on the Hudson River. The steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher-st.,) EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings', Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. Returning, will leave Haverstraw at 6 o'clock; Sing Sing, 6½; Tarrytown, 7; Dobbs' Ferry, 7.25; Hastings, 7.35; Yonkers 8; arriving in New-York about 9 o'clock. Fare to Yonkers 15 cents; Hastings' and Dobbs' Ferry, 20 cents; Tarrytown and Sing Sing, 25 cents; Haverstraw, 40 cents. Commutation to Yonkers, $4 per month; Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings' and Tarrytown, $5; Sing Sing, $6.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. HITCHCOCK, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Amos-st., at 9¼ A.M.; 12½ and 3¼ P. M.; Spring st., at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P.M.; Pier No. 4, North River, at 10 A.M., 1 and 4 P.M.; last trip from the Island, at 6½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR GREENPORT, ORIENT AND SAG HARBOR.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-slip, Pier No 33, East River every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT AND NEW-ARK EXCURSIONS DAILY, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)—Fare, 13 cents. Steamer TAMINEND leaves Newark at 7½ A. M., and 1½ P. M., and foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M., also, with parties, at Newark Bay House. Connects with Bellville boat.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck slip, East River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 o'clock M., arriving in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven trains.

NOTICE—CAMP MEETING AT SING SING, COMMENCING Aug 22, 1859; steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay st., touching at Christopher st., every afternoon at 4 o'clock. Fare 25 cents.

NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—STEAMER GOVERNOR leaves Pier No 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M. Fare—cabin, $2; deck, $1. L. KENNY, Agent, No. 26 Coenties slip.

FOR KEYPORT—FROM THE FOOT OF MURRAY ST.—KEYPORT leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M., and Keyport at 7 A. M. ALICE PRICE leaves at 9 o'clock A. M. and Keyport at 3 P. M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—STOPPING at Boyle's Dock, Great Neck and Sands Point. The new steamer LONG ISLAND leaves Pier No. 32 East River, (James slip,) every day, at 4 P. M.

WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, &c.—Steamboat THOMAS POWELL, foot of Jay-st., at 3½ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip every day at 1 P. M. THOMAS LOCKYER, No. 113 South-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons only are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—which I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New York.

East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *New-York Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*New-York Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st st. and Broadway vault, &c.

N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MACHINERY.

PUMPS AND FIRE-ENGINES.

TO OWNERS OF STEAM-VESSELS, FACTORIES, MINES, &c.

HOLLY'S PATENT PUMPS.

The BEST ROTARY PUMPS yet brought forward. Applicable to FIRE-ENGINES, FIRE-PUMPS FOR FACTORIES, STEAM-VESSELS, &c., and to MINES, QUARRIES, HOTELS, RAILROAD STATIONS, WRECKING, HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES, &c. Arranged to be driven BY STEAM, BY BELTS or GEARING, BY HORSE-POWER or BY HAND. Apply to
CHARLES W. COPELAND,
General Agent,
No. 122 BROADWAY, New-York.

BEAUMONT'S STEAM GUAGES,
Perfectly reliable, handsomely made and warranted, at very low prices.
BEAUMONT'S BAROMETERS only $5 each.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, N. Y.

STONE MACHINERY FOR SALE CHEAP.—Five horizontal stone sawing machines, new and in good order, fitted with heavy fly-wheels, cast iron beams, wrought iron straps, pulleys, &c., complete.
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. E. KELLY.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels 40 gallons. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the Mails and Passengers on SATURDAY, August 20, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $60.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For Freight or Passage apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Sept. 17.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

Via Panama, on the 5th and 20th of every month, by the steamships ADRIATIC, ATLANTIC and BALTIC, (formerly in the Liverpool Line.)

The above unrivaled steamships, owned by the North Atlantic Steamship Company, are now being fitted up for the California trade, one of which will leave the wharf foot of Canal-st. on the 5th October, at 2 P. M., and semi monthly thereafter. The rates of passage and freight will be as reasonable as by any other line. They have large freight capacity, and the arrangements for the comfort and health of the passengers will be such as to challenge competition. An experienced surgeon will be attached to each ship.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage..........60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. Lang.
AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, August 31.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept 14.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE.—From Pier No 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.

FARE.
Cabin to Philadelphia..........$2 00
Cabin to Cape May..........2 00
Steerage to Philadelphia..........1 50

No charge for Berths. State-rooms extra, each $1.
DELAWARE, John H. Cones, Commander.
BOSTON, Orrin Sellew, Commander.
KENNEBEC, Thomas Hand, Commander.

One of the above leaves every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and West, FREE OF COMMISSION and with dispatch. Goods insured at ½ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers."

Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.
Cabin passage..........$15 | Deck..........$6

The magnificent steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga.	$20 00
To Mobile, Ala.	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander succeeds on SATURDAY, Aug. 20.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No, 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
The ROANOKE, Capt COUCH, on TUESDAY.
The YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, on THURSDAY.
The JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.

Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6, Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.
Freight taken on moderate terms.

THE NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Sept. 3, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 24 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY CROWELL Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York from pier No 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room, $5. Running time about thirty hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st., New-York.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, *via* Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours' ride from Portland.

NEW LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND Havana, carrying the United States Mail, to sail every 20 days from each port. Steamship QUAKER CITY. This well-known and fast steamship, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, Aug 20, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No 45 North River. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South st. No freight received on day of sailing. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board. Passengers must have passports from the Spanish Consul. Agent in Havana, Y. M. ZANGRONIZ.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:
GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, Aug. 24, at 12 noon.
EDINBURGH, Cumming.

Rates of Passage from New York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first-class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 23 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.—THE BRITISH AND North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail for the above port, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City after the arrival of the steamship *Asia*, which left Liverpool the 6th of August (about the 19th of August.)
Passage money..........$15 00
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 17th instant. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf at Jersey City and the PERSIA from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. The ASIA will sail on the 31st August.
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling green.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE FIRST CLASS STEAMSHIP POTOMAC, Capt GEO W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 18, at 4 o'clock P. M. Freight 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

AGRICULTURAL.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE DUST,
FISH GUANO.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO
In quantities to suit purchasers.
For sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

MAPES' NITROGENIZED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, suitable for grain and grass crops, and for top-dressing Winter grain and grass in late Summer and Fall.

100 lbs of this Phosphate will equal in effect and lasting power 185 lbs of Peruvian Guano.

	Per bag.	2,000 lbs.
Nitrogenized Super Phosphate of Lime	$4 00	$50 00
Mapes' Super Phosphate of Lime	3 20	40 00
Potash Super-Phosphate of Lime	2 80	35 00

A can of the Nitrogenized Phosphate, together with a circular containing testimonials, &c., can be had, free of expense, on application to CHARLES V. MAPES.

Mapes' Agricultural Implement and Seed Warehouse, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau and 11 Beekman st., New-York.

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DEALERS.—MAPES' AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT AND SEED WAREHOUSE, Nos 132 and 134 Nassau st. and No. 11 Beekman-st., New-York.—The stock includes all the improved forms of plows, fanning mills, potato diggers, etc. All kinds of machinery for the culture of cotton and tobacco, rice, and all crops. Ames & Son's shovels; hardware of various kinds; seeds, field, garden and flower; garden seeds raised expressly for this establishment on the farm of Prof. Jas. J. Mapes.

Fertilizers—Guano, Mapes's Nitrogenized Super Phosphate of Lime. CHARLES V. MAPES,
Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau and 11 Beekman st.

ON EXHIBITION AT MAPES' AGRICULTURAL Implement and Seed Warehouse, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau-st., corner of Beekman-st., J. S. Lash's plow attachment, intended to save the plow from breaking, as well as the team and plowman from injury when brought in contact with stone, stumps or other impediments. Also, a new improved hub borer on exhibition. All interested in such improvements are invited to call.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 will meet at the Mercer House, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Aug. 17, at 7½ o'clock, to give out tickets and receive the money on tickets sold. Let every member be present. The other Corps of Veterans of 1813 are respectfully invited to accompany us on the excursion. By request of the Committee.
H. RAYMOND, Chairman.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Secretary and Treasurer.

SHOEMAKERS ATTEND.—OPPOSITION TO Prison Labor.—All those opposed to Prison labor are requested to attend a meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 17th at Convention Hall, No. 179 Wooster-st., near Bleecker, to take action for our own protection.
(Signed) HENRY BURROWS, Chairman.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY.
No. 23 Courtlandt-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR AUGUST, 1859.

Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7:15 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
11:15 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	1.00 P. M.
4 00 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
6 00 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	6:40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer MATTANO, Capt. H. W. GAGE, leaving Fulton Market Pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.

An accommodation train will leave Hunter's Point at 11:15 A. M. for Flushing, stopping at all way stations; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; fare 15 cents. On Sundays trains leave Hunter's Point at 9, 11, 1, 3, 5 and 7 o'clock; fare 25 cents to Flushing and back same day.
O. CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P. M. Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M., from White and Centre-sts.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
8.30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11.45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5 30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4.45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKLYN for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer park at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT.—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3:30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9:20 A. M. Express, and 4:10 P. M. Mail.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st at 8:50 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:50 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:25 P. M.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,

Are all of the full scale of 7-octaves. The most experienced workmen, the greatest perfection of mechanical skill, and the best seasoned materials are employed in their manufacture.

They are constructed on a solid iron frame or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the case, sound-boards and all the wood work from the strain of the strings, making them much more solid and enduring. There are two sounding boards, arranged as those of a violin, giving three times the amount of vibrating surface found in any other piano; which being free from the strain of the strings becomes more sonorous, and pure on their vibrations as the pianos become older. Their construction is the most simple and scientific, and they are the most enduring and full-toned pianos ever made. Call and see them, at WM. HALL & SON'S,
New store, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, H. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York,
First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE—A SUPERB PIANO
For cash only,
Warranted,
At No. 155 West Broadway.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $205, $250, and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Monthly payments received for Pianos. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. TESTIMONIALS—"The Horace Waters' Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist*. "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer*. "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal*.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also, at their Depot, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $200. Melodeons very low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

ALBERT WEBER.—DEALERS ARE INVITED to examine the best stock of pianos in the City, each warranted for three years at the lowest wholesale prices for cash or satisfactory paper, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction, guaranteed for 3 years.

MUSICAL BOXES.

MECHANICAL SINGING-BIRD AND MUSICAL Boxes of all styles and sizes, playing 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes in painted tin, horn, plain and rosewood boxes, with every variety of accompaniments, and manufactured by the best makers of Switzerland, expressly for this market.
HARMONIPHONE,
MANDOLINES,
OUVERTURES,
EXPRESSIVES,
FORTE-PIANOS,
Bells, Drums, Castagnettes and Flutes accompaniment.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.
Musical boxes repaired.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE.

In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 363 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

TO CHAIR-MAKERS.—STATE, COUNTY and shop rights for the use of "Blanchard's Patent" for bending wood, in the States of New York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, for sale by C. A. BURGESS, No. 49 Broad-st., or JOHN SILSBY, No. 8 South William-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. Also, mattresses and paillasses at $3 and upwards, at
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, bks, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND,
THE PIONEER OF CHEAP MUSIC IN AMERICA.
12 pages usual full size of Music weekly for 10 cents.
CONTAINING
MUSIC THAT IS POPULAR,
GOOD,
NOT DIFFICULT;
ORIGINAL,
AND
SELECTED,
FOR THE VOICE,
THE SALON,
THE BALL ROOM.

Each number contains from 5 to 8 pieces. All the best composers of the country write for the "FRIEND;" everything that is new appears in it. A supply sufficient for the voice and piano of the Home Circle, at an insignificant cost, will be found in the "FRIEND." Sent by mail for $5 a year, and in proportion for a shorter period.

The First and Second Volumes, comprising 17 Nos., or 204 pages each, viz: Nos 1 to 17; Nos. 18 to 34, elegantly bound in Cloth, Gilt Cases, can be had at $2 40 apiece.

Publishers and Proprietors,
C. B. SEYMOUR & CO.,
No. 107 Nassau-st., New-York.
Removed from No. 13 Frankfort-st.

THE TWO GREAT PAINTINGS OF NIAGARA.
AUTUMN—SUNSET, FROM TABLE ROCK,
BY F. E. CHURCH.
WINTER—SUNRISE, FROM GOAT ISLAND,
BY REGIS GIGNOUX.
Now on exhibition at the galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS,
Admission 25 cents. No. 353 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cts.; Upper Boxes, 25 c'ts.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1859,
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE BILL YET, BY
The great and world-renowned
RAVELS,
GABRIEL and FRANCOIS.
GABRIEL in two comic characters.
FRANCOIS in two comic characters.
Miss FRANCIS and all the great artistes.
First time this season, the comic piece
THE SOLDIER FOR LOVE.
FRANCOIS..........as..........Jobard
First time at this theatre,
THE BELLE OF MADRID,
In which GABRIEL and FRANCOIS will appear.
SIMON'S MISHAPS.
Simon..........Gabriel
Longitude..........Francois
BIANCO will be produced in a few days.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Mr. H. L. BATEMAN respectfully announces that he has taken the above establishment for a brief period, commencing MONDAY, August 22, with the intention of affording the public an opportunity of witnessing the reappearance of
MATILDA HERON,
in an original character written expressly for her, in a
NEW AMERICAN TRAGEDY
entitled, GERALDINE; OR, LOVE'S VICTORY.

The story of this play is deeply interesting—the characters truthful—the incidents in strict accordance with legendary authorities and historical facts—and these elements combined render it a faithful transcript of life in the middle ages. It is Mr. Bateman's most ardent wish to aid, so far as his humble efforts may avail, the elevation of the best interests of the drama, by the presentation of intellectual amusements of the highest tone, and he believes the production of this play, and the distinguished talent he has secured to give it due effect will be met with a generous verdict of approval from the New-York public.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
FAREWELL BENEFIT,
AND
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE, OF
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE,
LALLA ROOKH.
For the Thirtieth Time,
AND
IRELAND AS IT IS.
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.

NATIONAL THEATRE.
(Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.)
WEDNESDAY EVENING Aug. 17,
The performance will commence with
MAZEPPA.
Mazeppa..........Mr W. M. Ward
Concluding with the great romantic melodrama,
in two acts, entitled
TIMOUR THE TARTAR.
Timour the Tartar..........Wm. Henderson

BOWERY THEATRE.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8.
THIS EVENING, Aug. 17,
The performance will commence with
WAR EAGLE.
After which, the Pantomime of
THE MAGIC TRUMPET.
Clown..........Mr. Lecsen
To conclude with
PIKE'S PEAK.

JONES' WOOD.
MONSTER FESTIVAL.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.
All the amusements free.
AUGUST 17, 18, 19 and 20.
MONSTER CIRCUS.
Largest arena ever opened in the United States.
LOUISE TOURNAIRE
E. NEVILLE,
W. J. SMITH,
Mademoiselle JOSEPHINE,
BENJ. STEVENS,
GARRY DEMOTT,
And others.
THE ORRIN FAMILY,
The celebrated acrobats from South America;
THEIR FIRST APPEARANCE.
A magnificent stud of highly trained horses.
TWO PERFORMANCES EACH DAY.
BALS CHAMPETRES EACH EVENING.
With a Grand Orchestra.
Conductors..........Messrs. GRILL & UNGER.
Magnificent displays of fireworks by J. W. HADFIELD.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
FRENCH THEATRE, No. 585 BROADWAY.
LAST WEEK.
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17,
NEW SONGS, SOLOS, DANCES, ACTS,
By the whole of this model Company of
ETHIOPIAN COMEDIANS.
First time of Buckley's new Burlesque of the
BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Miss JULIA GOULD..........as..........Arline

WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDINGS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
SELECT ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
HORN, CHAS. WHITE AND E. DAVIS APPEAR
TOGETHER.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—SUMMER DRAMATIC SEASON!—Second week of those graceful artists, the GALE SISTERS, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17, 1859, AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and EVENING at 7¾ o'clock, THE ORPHAN OF SWITZERLAND. Fancy dance by Mlle. Juliette. Pas de Deux Florale by the Misses Hannah and Adeona Gale. After which NO; OR, THE GLORIOUS MINORITY. The PYTHONIA, or Den of Serpents, now contains a whole family of Anacondas of a size and description which fairly rival those of the fabulous Python immortalized in the classic group of the Laocoon. Admittance 25 cents. Children under ten, 13c. Parquet seats 13 cents additional.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—The Managers announce that the Exhibition will be opened at Palace Garden, in 14th-st., near 6th av., on SEPT. 21, 1859.

Articles for exhibition received from Sept. 15 until the 20th. Circulars can be obtained on application at the office of the Institute, in the Cooper Building, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av.
By order of the Board of Managers.
DAVID R. JAQUES, Chairman.
WM B. LEONARD, Corresponding Sec'y.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Recording Sec'y.

PALACE GARDENS AND HALL.—THOMAS BAKER'S BENEFIT.—THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, Aug 18. Miss Maria Brainerd and Signor Guidi will sing. The Band will be considerably increased, and perform a selection of classical and miscellaneous music. Several novelties will be introduced, viz: "The Battle Symphony," by Unger; "Italy and Austria," descriptive of the War in Europe; and Meyerbeer's celebrated "Flambeaux March," with the simultaneous lighting of torches. Admission 25 cents.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING; No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. New visitors by crowds of citizens and strangers.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open Day and Evening, No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION

To Newport and Providence. Grand reunion of the sons and daughters of Newport, Tuesday, August 23, 1859. Steamer GOVERNOR, FRENCH, commander, will leave Pier No. 6, North River, SATURDAY, August 20th, at 4 P. M. Fare for the entire excursion, $2. No charge for berths. Tickets good to return the following week, leaving Newport Tuesdays and Thursdays at 7 P. M.
L. KENNY, No. 25 Coenties-slip.

PIC-NIC
AND
COTILLION EXCURSION
OF FRANKLIN ASSOCIATION.

To Davids' Island, THURSDAY, Aug. 18, 1859. Tickets 50 cents each. Leave Spring st., North River, at 7 A. M.; Gouverneur-st., East River, at 8 A. M.; Stanton-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M. Tickets obtained the morning of excursion.

A CHANCE FOR DAILY EXCURSIONS TO COLLEGE POINT, STRATTONPORT, FLUSHING AND ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Capt. REYNOLDS, will leave EVERY DAY, (Sunday excepted,) Flushing at 7½ and 11½ A.M. and 3 P.M. New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9½ A.M. and 1½ and 5 o'clock P.M. Parties desirous of witnessing the delightful sceneries on the East River, Hell Gate, &c., may take this boat at 9½ A.M. and return at 3 P.M., for the cheap fare of 25 cents each way.

FISHING BANKS.—STEAMER IOLAS WILL make trips to the Banks, TUESDAY, 16th, WEDNESDAY, 17th, and THURSDAY, 18th. Leaves Barclay-st., 7 o'clock; Spring st. 7:30; Pier No. 4, 8; Peck slip, 8:30. This boat can always lay and anchor when the larger boats cannot. Lines, bait and music on board. Fare 25 cents each way.

TO CHARTER—TO GO TO BIDDLES' GROVE, or any other place on excursions or pleasure trips, at low reduced rates—the splendid new, swift, low-pressure steamer ERIE, 614 tons burthen. Apply to JAMES S. RICK, No. 206 West st. The ERIE goes to West Point and Newburgh every Sunday.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW STEAMERS CINDERELLA, CERES, MAGNOLIA, and others, with barges, can be chartered by Lodges, &c. Apply to JOS. T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 88 South-st., corner of Pine.

COAL $4 50.—I AM DELIVERING THE BEST quality of red ash, stove and grate Coal, and Lehigh and Locust Mountain for ranges and furnaces, well screened, at $4 50 per ton; weight warranted 2,000 pounds to the ton, or forfeit the Coal.
JOHN MACDONALD, corner 27th-st. and 9th-av.

The Pine Forests of the South.

From the Savannah Republican.

There is one crop that gives cargoes to more ships from our Southern ports than cotton or any other one article of commerce, and which seems to have escaped your notice as well as that of all the other journalists; and that is the crop of timber from our Yellow Pine Forest.

It strikes me that the heavy drafts made upon our forest of late years, justly calls for some inquiry into the subject, and I am not singular in this particular, for, in looking over the laws of Georgia, I find the following resolution, passed by our last Legislature, December 11, 1858:

Resolved, Therefore by the General Assembly, of the State of Georgia, that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their influence in having a commission appointed by Congress to inquire into the limits and extent of the Southern Pine Belt; what will be the probable time of its duration under the present rate of depletion; the quantity of pine timber annually shipped, and to what countries; together with any and all matters of interest connected with the subject.

Resolved—That his Excellency the Governor be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives.

The late date of the passage of these resolutions doubtless prevented our members in Congress from taking proper action upon them; but they will, no doubt, receive their proper attention at the next meeting of Congress.

Digressing somewhat from my subject, I cannot refrain from expressing the opinion; that while Georgia, for some years past has had her full share of talent and power in the Legislative Halls of the nation, yet her local interests have been sadly neglected. Witness the tardy action of Government in improving the harbor of Savannah by removing the wrecks sunk there during the Revolution for the common defence—our meagre lighted harbors—the exposed condition of our coast, from attack by sea, for the want of proper harbor defence, the establishment of a navy-yard at Brunswick, where our national ships could be built of the choicest materials, and cheaper than at any other point (for the town itself is in the midst of the finest timber region in the world; live oak and pitch pine being indigenous to the soil.)

Is this apparent neglect owing to a want of knowledge of the importance of these works, on the part of Representatives, or is it owing to our being agricultural people, and so much absorbed in our domestic matters, that we do not press these things upon their consideration?

I find a resolution, passed by our last Legislature, requesting our Representatives to use their influence in having a Naval Dépôt established at Brunswick. A dépôt; what are we to understand by that? A place may be where a few barrels of tar, pitch and resin may be stored.

We should have a Navy-yard there, where our national ships may be built—a Dry Dock where they may be repaired. We all recollect the disaster that occurred off our coast during the past year to the United States frigate *Sabine*, while on her important mission to Paraguay. She was disabled, and the northern gale prevailing, she had to put in for repairs to Bermuda, a foreign port. In case of the disabling of our ships upon the West India station in Winter, with northern winds prevailing, they could not reach a northern port, and with the Gulf Stream breasting them away, they could not reach the Navy-yard at Pensacola—thus not only the ships but the lives of the crews would be jeoparded. Let a Navy-yard and Dry Dock be established at this important point; give us a due proportion of the construction of our national ships.

In asking this we violate no principle; we do not ask it as a favor, we would demand it as a right—for the reason before stated. Can it be possible that while we supply all the material, of which the ships are built, that none can be constructed south of the Chesapeake?

The waters of the Altamaha, Oconee and Ocamulgee Rivers abound with the greatest quantity of unsurpassed white oaks, which could be delivered at comparatively small expense; here the rafts of unequaled pitch pine could be received direct from the hands of the timber cutters, and the location is in the midst of the coast line of live oaks. Why, the grounds for the dépôt on Blythe Island purchased by the Government is in the midst of a live oak grove.

The construction and repairs of our naval ships would necessarily involve the expenditure of large sums of money, and its beneficial effects would be felt throughout the vast and varied timber districts of southern and middle Georgia, and would even be extended to the provision, grain and iron districts of the northern part of the State; indeed, every city and town in Georgia would be more or less benefited by it.

If any one is curious to know what an active, energetic representation can accomplish, let him sum up the appropriations made by the General Government for our sister State, Florida. But I am digressing too far from my subject.

I propose, Sir, to jot down a few ideas connected with this Pine Belt, and to give a few statistics, drawn from the small stock of public and other documents before me, and, if it meets with your approbation, to make your journal a medium of publication, and invite our citizens to communicate such facts relating to the matter as will be interesting to the public. By adopting this course no doubt much valuable information will be obtained, and many hints that will be serviceable to our Representatives in carrying out the wishes of our Legislature embodied in the resolutions.

Timber is not, like cotton and rice, an annual growth. It requires centuries for this crop to mature, and when the forest is once culled over the crop is forever gathered, for we are altogether too fast a people to think of waiting a hundred years for another crop.

It has been estimated by the timber cutters (by counting the rings or grains of a tree,) that it requires from three to four hundred years for it to attain a size sufficient for a mast or spar for a large sized ship, and perhaps even this may not be a fair criterion, for most of our planters in the pine region know that there are on the lines of their land saplings now no larger than a man's arm that have the surveyor's mark, made forty years since.

In order that we may at a glance comprehend the bounds of the Pine Belt of our State, that portion which has been culled over, and that which remains unculled, I have constructed from one of BUTT's new maps of the State, a timber chart, which I hand herewith for reference. This chart I will not say is perfectly accurate, there are some few exceptions that I know of.

Gentlemen that have been engaged for years in getting timber and who own land within what appears to be the culled districts, foreseeing the future value of their forest, will not suffer a tree to be cut, preferring to purchase the trees from the neighbors.

This chart is made from personal observation, and from information derived from what was considered reliable sources, and in order that the public may understand how it is constructed, as well that it may be closely criticised to detect errors, if errors exist, I will briefly explain it:

First: The bounds of the Pine Belt—Here, perhaps, it would be well to give its whole extent:

Upon a map of the United States, let a line be drawn from the Chesapeake Bay, through Raleigh and Fayetteville, in North Carolina; Cheraw and Columbia, in South Carolina, to a point five miles above Augusta, two miles below Milledgeville, through Macon—the old agency on Flint River, to Columbus—thence across the southern part of Alabama, (with the points of which I am not familiar,) and we have its northern and western boundary; and stretching from this to the ocean on the east, and the Gulf on the south, over level or gently undulating plains, lies the Pine Belt of the South. There are occasionally small bodies of an oak and hickory growth interspersed, and spurs of pine jutting above this line, but so well defined is it that in places one may toss a pebble from a thick pine forest to a dense oak and hickory growth.

In going down the Georgia Railroad we strike into the pine forest, two miles above Camack, and on the Gordon Railroad, five miles below Milledgeville, and in coming down the Macon and Western Railroad, when we see the long blue line of forest stretching across the horizon, we know that Macon is near.

From the seabord, inland, for a distance of thirty or thirty-five miles the pines are scattering and of stinted growth, and are worthless for shipping timber. He that has traveled upon our coast, or upon the railroads from Wilmington, north or west, or Charleston to Augusta, or Savannah to Macon, must have observed that the pines are comparatively small.

Now, why is it that this yellow, or pitch pine growth, (for we have several species of pine,) is mainly limited between this base of the mountains and the sea coast? Is it because it loves the peculiar soil, or is it because of its main tap root reaching deep into the earth, sometimes eight or nine feet, that it cannot thrive in the rocky region. Will some of your scientific correspondents answer?

Let one chalk out upon the map of the United States the lines indicated above, and he will see that Georgia possesses more of this pine forest, perhaps, than all the other States put together.

Second, what proportion of our forest has been culled over.

Here my remarks must not be understood as applying to the indiscriminate cutting every tree or pine, that would make a saw-mill log, but what I do mean is, that the forest has been culled of all the valuable merchantable or shipping timber, say trees that will square fourteen inches or upwards.

Commencing on the Savannah, my information is, that all the forest bordering on that river has been culled over for a distance of *twelve* miles from the river, that it has been culled for a distance of *six* miles on each side of the Ogeechee river and Central Railroad—and for the same distance on each side of the Canoochee and Choopee rivers, and for a distance of *eight* to *ten* miles on each side of the Altamaha, and for *six* miles each side of the Oconee and Ocamulgee rivers. Obstructions near the mouths of the Santillas have prevented rafts from descending, and have thus protected the forest on these rivers from sharing the same fate as that on all the other streams.

Let lines now be drawn on a map of our State parallel with the rivers at the respective distances above indicated and the intermediate spaces colored, and we have the plan upon which the Timber chart is constructed, and which will show at a glance what portions of the forests have been culled, and what remains to draw our future supplies from.

To the people of Savannah this may be of interest, as the public mind there was somewhat agitated in regard to the proper location of the timber dépôt for the Savannah and Gulf Railroad. Without knowing what conclusion they have come to, or taking part in the controversy, I would say that too much importance cannot be attached to the subject; for, by reference to this chart, it will be seen that the fields from which the city has heretofore received her supplies will have been gleaned over in a few years—the sources drained, and the Savannah and Gulf Railroad, the only avenue left over which she is to receive her supplies of this important article of commerce.

The capacity of the mills tributary to the harbor of Pensacola, (says DEBOW's *Review*,) is sufficient to saw three hundred thousand feet per day. That large bodies of pine land have been purchased in Southern Alabama from the United States Government, for lumber and naval stores.

The above tables are interesting, and fully establish what I have endeavored to show by the chart and this article, that our pine forests are being rapidly swept away. They show that while the shipments are increasing from the ports in the Gulf, there is a rapid falling off from the Atlantic ports, and that the choice hewn or ton timber has almost ceased to be an article of export from the ports north of us. It shows, too, that they are sweeping down the forest on the Gulf side as if it were inexhaustible. Referring now to the forest of our own State: The Collector's Report from Darien, show that the shipments of lumber from that port, nearly or quite, equal those from Savannah; then we have the shipments from Brunswick, from Jeffersonville, and the Satilla, and St. Marys, which may all reach a like amount, so that it would be a safe calculation to put the shipments of lumber from the Atlantic ports of our state to at least one hundred of millions of feet annually. To this we may add for home consumption, plantation uses, house building, &c., fully a like amount. Estimating the average yield of one thousand feet of lumber per acre, would show a yearly destruction of our forest from this source of two hundred thousand acres.

Upon this point we would gladly have the experience of some of our timber cutters, of what would be a fair average for shipping or merchantable timber, and also for the common saw-mill or ranging timber per acre. Will some of them advise us on this head?

Large as this amount may seem, it is small compared with the yearly amount destroyed by the planter in clearing land. No estimate of this can be made until the census of 1860 is taken.

The tide of emigration is setting so strong upon this pine belt of our State, particularly on its western side, upon the waters of the Chattahoochee and Flint, that commerce must not look there for timber, for in a few years that whole country will be chequered into plantations. So rapid has been the settlement of portions of that country, and so wanton and prodigal have been the planters in regard to the timber, that when, twenty years since, there was an unbroken pine forest, now in places there is a scarcity of timber for fencing.

To some the sight of this wholesale destruction of forests of fine timber is really distressing; not unfrequently will one planter deaden and destroy a thousand acres in one season.

Who are our customers for this vast amount of lumber? Upon the west we have Texas and Mexico; on the south the West Indies; and every Government, on the northern and east shores of South America; on the north every State bordering on the coast from Maryland to Maine. The State of Maine, once the largest lumber exporting State of the Union, is now one of our best customers for this timber.

It is entering so largely into the construction of our shipping, that it would be a very expensive, if not a difficult matter to build a vessel without it. The sharp clipper shape of the vessels built of late years, allows this material to be used for planking, where formerly only white oak would answer.

In Europe we have for our customers Portugal, Spain, France, Ireland, Scotland, England, and every government bordering upon the Atlantic waters, while it is sent up the Mediterranean to its very eastern shores, and camels are no doubt at this moment transporting it to the Holy City. Think of that! Georgia pines slung upon camels' backs going to Jerusalem!

The following table, from public documents, (commerce and navigation,) shows the values drawn from our Pine Forest and shipped to foreign ports for the past three years:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Value of Hewn Timber..	$234,959	$516,735	$292,163
Boards, Plank, Scantling and other Timber.	729,256	2,001,121	1,158,347
Tar and Pitch...........	235,487	208,610	100,679
Rosin and Turpentine..	1,222,066	1,544,572	1,464,210
Spirits Turpentine......	839,048	741,346	1,089,232
Total.............	$3,260,816	$5,012,384	$4,104,681

Here we have the value of four to five millions dollars yearly shipped to foreign ports, whilst the amount consumed in the United States must be at least double.

And this is the forest which we have among us, that to some is a bug-bear; whilst it is skinned, bled, cut, and mangled, yielding to us the nice sum of twelve to fifteen millions of dollars annually, without hardly a thought being bestowed upon the value of the remaining carcass.

What protection does the laws of our State give to the owners of these forests? None. If a man steals my cow worth ten dollars, or my pig worth three, he is provided with accommodations in the Penitentiary, but if he steals my pine tree, worth perhaps fifty dollars, as it stands, (and some of these trees bring in market three to four hundred dollars,) nothing can be done with him, unless caught in the act, and then only a civil suit can be instituted, and tried, may be, by sympathizers or persons engaged in the same business, is easily acquitted. Thus every man that owns this kind of property is completely at the mercy of these highland pirates. There is no security for him unless he employs a special agent to look after it. The want of laws to protect this property is often attended with serious consequences. When the price of timber advances, thousands of irresponsible persons pitch into the business of timber-getting. To hunt up the owners and purchase the lands is often the last thing they think of, for why should they when they can take what they want without fear of anything but a civil action, which, in nine cases out of ten, would be like "suing a beggar and catching a louse." Thus all interests are made to suffer—the regular timber-getters and merchants, by glutting the market, and the owner of the land by the depreciation of his property, in the loss of his timber. It is to be hoped that our next Legislature will take this matter into consideration, and pass laws protecting her citizens in their property.

In Florida they have the most rigid laws to protect their forest, while the citizens of our State are pillaged by the people from that quarter coming within our boundary, cutting and rafting the timber off on the streams that flow out of our State.

The Government of the United States, doubtless looking to the rapid destruction of our pine forest, and foreseeing a scarcity of this valuable timber for her Naval purposes, has withdrawn from sale large quantities of her pine lands lying upon the Suwannee River in Florida, and under date 3d March last perfected a most stringent law protecting her forest tree.

MR. EDITOR: Having sketched a mere outline of this subject, I hope that our citizens, the merchant and the timber-cutter, will freely communicate, and that you will cheerfully publish all matter concerning it, that the picture may be filled up and perfected. It will perhaps aid our representatives in having the Commission appointed by Congress to more fully investigate the subject, and when this has been done, and a right made, and when wholesome laws have been passed by our Legislature protecting this property, the effect will be to add millions of dollars to the taxable property of Georgia. Then, indeed, will be fulfilled the prediction of that sagacious old patriot, GOV. TROUP, and the time will have arrived "when our pine forest will be more valuable than our best cotton lands."

Parliamentary Sketches.

From the London Illustrated Times.

MR. DISRAELI.

Every one knows, on his rising, when Mr. DISRAELI means to make a long speech. When he only intends to offer a few interlocutory remarks he leans over the table, speaks in a low tone to the gentlemen opposite, and shows by his manner of standing and speaking that he intends soon to sit down. But when he rises for an oration he starts bolt upright at once, lays his notes on the official box before him, steps a pace backward, pulls down his waistcoat, brings his arms into position, and waits until due silence is secured. Mr. DISRAELI's office on this occasion was to defend his financial operation, and in some degree the foreign policy of the late Government. When the right honorable gentleman delivered his financial statement in 1858, he made all things fair and square upon paper. He estimated the revenue in round numbers at £64,000,000, the actual receipts were £65,500,000; and yet, when he left office there was a deficiency of about £5,000,000, and he naturally enough wished to show to the country how this occurred, and we venture to say that he did this with complete success. The estimate of the revenue, so far from being too sanguine, had been exceeded, and his estimate of the expenditure would have been correct but for the disturbing influence of the war, and the consequent necessity for a large increase in the army and navy expenditure. This first part of Mr. DISRAELI's speech, though able and successful, was of course somewhat dull, for who can be eloquent in dealing with figures? The House, however, listened with due gravity, and, on the whole, was satisfied, though it was not excited to cheers; but when he came to the latter part of his speech, in which he touched upon foreign policy, he was all himself again, brought down loud cheers from his party, and applause from many of his opponents, and managed to touch a chord, when he advised a closer amity with France, that we may reduce our armaments, and thus terminate "this disastrous and wild expenditure," that did not cease to vibrate during the whole of the debate.

HIS SARCASM.

But the most noticeable feature in Mr. DISRAELI's speech was the fine vein of ironic sarcasm which ran through the latter part. Mr. DISRAELI is nothing unless he be sarcastic. Sometimes his sarcasm is blunt and somewhat coarse, but here it was as fine and delicate as a razor's edge. The late Government had been taunted with being the friends of Austria, and with having no sympathy or friendship with France. "We have been told," said he, "that it was entirely from the absence of some of those distinguished statesmen from the bench opposite which they now so preëminently adorn (?) that the war broke out at all. Had they been there it is well known that the Emperor of the French would never have taken a single step without consulting them," &c., &c. And then he went on to intimate that now they were in power, they had a fine opportunity to exercise their influence, and he exhorted them earnestly to exert it to induce the Emperor to reduce his armaments, that we may reduce ours. The Opposition saw, appreciated, and cheered lustily this irony, and it seemed also to take the fancy of the gentlemen below the gangway on the other side, for they also joined in the cheers.

HIS COUNTENANCE.

We were curious to observe closely Mr. DISRAELI's countenance when he was thus speaking, to see if there was any signs of feeling; but we saw, as usual, none. Mr. DISRAELI's face, to those who are at some distance, and in most cases even to those who are near him, is simply the most unimpassioned countenance that ever stood upon the shoulders of a man. At a distance you can see no more expression than you would upon the face of an automaton, it is so utterly emotionless and inexpressive. In his deep-set eyes not a twinkle is discernable, nor is there the slightest movement about the lips, excepting that which is necessary to expel the words. When you are close to him you may occasionally fancy that you discern a faint radiance in his eyes; and when his sarcasm is more than uncommonly biting, there is a slight sardonic movement in the upper lip; but these signs are at no time more than faintly discernable. It is not a nice countenance to contemplate. It is not English, open, attractive. We could never fancy children being attracted by it. The face of a man ought to be—and would always be if he would let it—the index of the nature within. It should light up when he is joyful, flash when he is angry, plainly speak of sorrow when he is in distress, and writhe when he is in pain. Nature intended it to do all this; but it may be said that nature has, probably, denied to Mr. DISRAELI this power. We don't believe it. Thirty years ago, when Mr. DISRAELI stood upon the hustings at Wycombe, as a "young and curly" aspirant to Parliamentary honors, we may rely upon it his face was not the dull and passionless surface that it is now. Young, ardent, passionate and hopeful, he let it show what it felt, and permitted it, by its varied expression to give force to his fervid words. But a long course of official caution and reserve has hardened his features and destroyed their natural flexibility. To keep the muscles of our body flexible we must use them; by discontinuing to use them we lose their power.

MR. GLADSTONE.

Very different was the appearance of the Chancellor of the Exchequer when he leaped from his seat to reply to his predecessor. He was evidently excited; and in countenance, manner, and bearing he showed his excitement. Mr. BRIGHT, by watching his opportunity, succeeded in getting first upon his legs, and must "have caught the eye of the Speaker" first. But this phrase has a technical meaning when it is said that "Mr. So-and-so first caught the Speaker." It is not understood that it was literally, but rather that Mr. So-and-so was the man whom the Speaker wished to address the House. Generally, the first that rises gets precedence; but when a Cabinet-Minister rises Mr. Speaker calls upon him in preference to any other. There were loud cries, and long continued, for Mr. BRIGHT, and for a time Mr. BRIGHT stood his ground. But Mr. GLADSTONE, in a somewhat defiant manner, kept his position. He had been called upon by the Speaker, and he maintained his right against all claimants, and soon the clamor weakened, and at length died away. It has been noticeable that Mr. GLADSTONE has spoken with more energy and excitement since he has been in office; and, being more excited, he has been more concise and less diffusive. On the subject of Roman Catholic claims he broke forth, in answer to a speech from Mr. WAITESIDE, like a tornado; and though he spoke for not more than twenty minutes, he compressed into his speech such formidable arguments, such pregnant facts and such withering sarcasm, that he made the Attorney-General for Ireland writhe in his seat. And on opening his Budget it was a subject of general remark how closely the Chancellor stuck to his subject, and how plain, and lucid, and concise he was in his statements. We know not that we ever listened to a more masterly statement. On former similar occasions Mr. GLADSTONE has spoken for four hours and more, but on this he only occupied two, and on the occasion in question he was equally forcible and concise. Some of his sentences were epigrammatic in their terseness. But the speech of the evening was that delivered by

MR. BRIGHT.

It was known to Mr. BRIGHT's friends that he had a speech on the anvil, and it was expected that it would be a great one, though we know not whether it was understood that he would launch it that night. We have read the speech in the morning papers. The *Times* reports it best, but only a faint idea can be formed from reading of the force and power with which it was delivered, nor of its effect upon the House. But, nevertheless, we, who have often heard Mr. BRIGHT, and have reflected carefully upon his speaking, have come to the conclusion that Mr. BRIGHT owes more of his power in the House to his matter than to his manner. He is a capital speaker, no doubt. His action is simple and unaffected; his voice is good; his language is pure and forcible; but his greatest power in the House lies not there. In the House of Commons there is a conventional mode of treating all subjects which come before it. Very few speakers seem to us to speak *ex animo*. Few of them seem to tread firmly, as if they felt the solid earth under them, but delicately, timidly, and apologetically, as if they were afraid of offending against some established conventionalism or shocking some prejudice. But when Mr. BRIGHT arises, and after you have listened to a few sentences, you feel that you have a manly Englishman before you, one who believes earnestly that he has got something to say and is determined to say it, let who will be offended or who will be pleased. A Martin Luther-like man, who would go to Worms "were all the tiles on the Houses devils." He never goes about a subject and about it, but sheers through every intervening obstacle of prejudice, and conventionalism, and etiquette, right to the heart of the matter at once. Take his speech on the occasion in question; read it carefully, and you will at once see what he means. "Oh, yes, you must have the income tax, I know; you cannot do without it; but it is an odious tax. And why is it odious? Because it is a tax upon property? No; but because it is unjustly levied. You farmers, for instance, why should not you pay as much on your incomes as others do on theirs? And then there's the succession duty, can anything be more unjust than that? There was a gentleman lately who had a landed estate, worth £32,000, left him by a person who was no relative. Now, if this had been left in money the duty would have been £3,200, but being a landed estate the duty was only £700. Is that just? Is it consistent with fairness?—is it consistent with our personal honor?—for, after all, that comes into the question—is it consistent with our duty to society that we should take the class of property the most select, attracting towards it many social and practical advantages, having in it the most certain means of accumulation and improvement?—is it fair, I say, that we should take this property and charge it only £700; whilst on another description of property, that is not worth a bit more in the market, we should charge £3,200?" Now, this is going to the heart of the matter; and this is a fair specimen of the manner in which Mr. BRIGHT treats all subjects which come before him in the House. As he and Mr. COBDEN did in the Corn-law war, so he does now—dashing through all the outworks right up to the citadel, and demanding its surrender. Our space is running short, but we must just notice the peroration of this remarkable speech, and we are more anxious to do so because in several papers it is wrongly given: "I pray," said the Honorable Gentleman, "that there may soon come a time when the Government of this country may take such steps as I have indicated for the bringing about a state of things between France and England which shall unite these two great nations in a bond of permanent amity, and show that eighteen hundred years of the *profession* of Christian doctrine is at length *compensated* by something like Christian practice." In a report which lies before me the word profession is left out, and for "compensated" the reporter has written "consummated," by which change a neat little bit of satire is wholly spoiled. The Honorable Gentleman, we need hardly say, resumed his seat amidst a storm of cheers. After him came Lord JOHN, who, however, spoke but little; and Lord PALMERSTON, who spoke long, but with not much effect. Indeed, the noble Lord's speaking days are passed. Every one must have noticed a change in his lordship this session; that slow but sure sleuth-hound, old age, has got him in wind at last, if not in grasp.

SAM SLICK UPON HIS LEGS.

On Monday last Mr. Judge HALIBURTON made his maiden speech. When he arose the House was hushed to silence in a moment, but his speech was not a success, and it is clear now that Mr. HALIBURTON, racy writer as he is, is no orator. The characteristic of Mr. HALIBURTON's works is rollicking fun and humor, but there was nothing of this sort in his speech. It was just such a speech as any country gentleman might have made. The appearance of Mr. HALIBURTON is that of a sturdy old gentleman farmer, uttery unlike what from reading his works you would imagine him to be. He is, according to DOD, only sixty-three years old, but he looks older. We should, from his appearance, take him to be at least seventy.

DISCOVERY OF AN ISLAND.—The New-Bedford *Mercury* learns by a private letter, that Capt. ROBERT D. ELDRIDGE, of the bark *Amazon*, of Fairhaven, has discovered an island in the Pacific Ocean, several hundred miles from any land laid down on the charts. The letter was dated at sea, Jan. 16, 1859, and in it Capt. ELDRIDGE says of the island:

"It is in lat. 0° 45′ north, and long. 176° 35′ west, very low and dangerous, and is, I expect, the last resting place of the crew of some of the ships which have been missed in years gone by. I ran along the lee side within pistol-shots of the beach, but it was too rough to land; and after convincing myself that there were no living people upon the island, squared away again. On the highest part of the island is a house apparently built from pieces of a wreck, with a flag-staff at one end, from which still dangled the halyard block. Near the house were several little hummocks, each with a tall, upright stone upon it, evidently the graves of the poor fellows who had escaped from the wreck of their vessel, and died on this dreary spot, where perhaps they had spent months in vainly looking for a passing sail to relieve them from their weary prison."

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.—The Governor has appointed the following named persons to be Commissioners for the State of New-York, to take the proof and acknowledgment of deeds and other instruments to be used or recorded in our State, and to administer oaths:

A. A. Sargeant, Nevada City, California.
J. B. Marshall, Sacramento, California.
Nelson L. White, Danbury, Connecticut.
Samuel L. Rankin, Keokuk, Iowa.
Edmund F. Allen, Fairhaven, Massachusetts.
William Ashley, Jr., Grand Rapids, Michigan.
William Markoe, St. Paul, Minnesota.
Lucius D. Tompkins, Orange, New-Jersey.
Joseph Du Bois, Great Bend, Pennsylvania.
William Silkman, Providence, Rhode Island.
Charles D. Mansfield, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Seneca W. Ely, Chilicothe, Ohio.
George S. Dodge, Janesville, Wisconsin.

SINGULAR MALADY.—A young man named ORE NO DEEDS, residing about two miles south of this place, came into town the other day, and called on Dr. Z. M. LANDSDOWN, stating that he had experienced a violent roaring or noise in his head, accompanied by acute pain. The seat of the difficulty complained of seemed to be in his right ear He stated that he had first been attacked with the malady on the preceding night, and that it had rapidly increased, until, when he visited the Doctor, it was almost unbearable. Dr. L. proceeded at once to dilate the ear, and make an examination into the cause, when he discovered a number of small white worms, about an eighth of an inch in length, (conical shaped.) passing to and fro in the orifice of the ear, and, after a somewhat protracted effort, succeeded in taking out ninety-two of these worms, which gave entire relief, and the young man went home entirely relieved of the painful and unpleasant noise complained of. Dr. LANSDOWN informs us that this is the first case of the kind that he has ever had in his practice, and that he has never seen a parallel in "the books."—*Greenville (O.) Journal.*

KILLED HIS WIFE WITH A STONE.—DANIEL STEEL, who is represented as a hard-working and frugal farmer, near Paterson, New Jersey, on the 29th ult. killed his wife in a strange but accidental manner, The hogs were in the corn, and Mr. STEEL and his daughter were racing them out—the daughter handing stones to her father to throw at the intruders. MRS. STEEL saw there was difficulty in expelling the hogs, and running to the fence, near which some of the swine were approaching, she proceeded to let down the bars. Mr. STEEL hearing the bars, with excitement seized a large stone which his daughter had picked up, and quickly threw it in the direction of the noise at the fence, under the impression that it proceeded from the hogs, which he could not see through the weeds or high corn. The missile struck the unfortunate wife on the temple from the effects of which blow she fell to the ground in an insensible state. The force of the blow on the temple had been so great that it had literally driven out the eye. She lived only a few hours.

[Advertisement.]

When Nature's most valued treasure is marred or lost by thoughtlessness or delusion, the aid of science can restore it. This is fully exemplified in the success experienced by Dr. H. A. BARROW, during his extensive practice.

He can be consulted, as usual, at his residence, No. 194 Bleecker-street, four doors below McDougal-street, New-York, from 11 to 2, and from 4 to 8 daily, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

[Advertisement.]

A pleasurable excitement has been created throughout the community by Gayetty's Medicated Paper for the water-closet. Everybody pronounces it the greatest of blessings for those sick from piles, a grand luxury and preventive for those who have not yet contracted that disease. For sale by all druggists. Dépôts, 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—"Prevention better than cure." Bronchitis, sore throat, affections of the respiratory organs and constriction of the chest, are nipped in the bud by a few doses of these Pills. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SUITS THE WEATHER EXACTLY.—The charmingly fresh and piquant performances by the new Summer company at Barnum's Museum. Nothing could be more nicely adapted to the warm weather than such gay, careless, festive, and light entertainments. This afternoon and evening a very rare combination is given.

[Advertisement.]

LOTS FOR SALE.—60 feet by 220, in Elizabeth City, New-Jersey, in a select location. Persons desiring lots for a first class house combining country with access hourly with this city, will find this a good opportunity. For particulars apply at rooms Nos. 13 and 14, No. 49 Exchange-place.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS! GAS!—WARNER, PECK & CO. feel assured that their new styles of Gas Fixtures must suit the most fastidious. Call at our great manufacturing dépôt,

No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 16.

$37,000 Virginia 6s..... 93⅜	100 Reading Railroad.. 43⅜
500 do........ 94	100 do..........b30 43⅜
32,000 Mo. State 6s..... 82⅜	100 do..........b10 43⅜
30,000 do......s30 82⅜	100 do..........b60 43⅜
2,000 N.Y.Cen. Bs '76. 89	300 do..........c 43⅜
6,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds. 85½	500 Chi. & Rk. I. R..... 62
69 National Bank.......100	100 do........b30 62
10 Ocean Bank.ex div. 91	100 do........bnwk 62
8 Del. & Hud. C. Co. 90	100 do........s30 61¾
50 do........s10 89¾	75 Mich. Central R..... 42¾
75 do........s30 89¾	100 do........s10 42¾
15 do........ 89¾	50 do........stw 42¾
800 Pacific M. S. Co.s60 73	100 do........s10 42¾
200 do........s60 72½	50 do........s30 42¾
25 do........ 73	50 do........s30 42¾
50 Erie Railroad........ 5	50 do........c 42¾
200 Hudson River R.... 31¾	150 Mich. S. & N. I. R. 7
100 do........s30 31¾	200 M. S. & N. I. G. S.s30 20¾
100 do........ 31¾	50 do........s30 20¾
150 N. Y. Cent. R.....s3 71¼	400 do........s60 20¾
100 do........s10 71¼	50 do........s20 20¾
900 do........b30 71¼	200 do........b60 21
100 do........b60 71¼	100 do........ 21
50 do........btwk 71¼	500 do........s10 21
300 do........s30 71	50 do........ 21¼
50 do........b10 71¼	50 Illinois Cen. R...s30 64¾
100 do........s4 71¼	200 do........ 64¾
100 do........c 71¼	50 Gal. & Ch'go. R.s30 64¾
250 do........b3 71¼	50 do........ 64¾
100 Harlem R. pref. s15 34½	100 Clev. & Tol. R....... 19¾
10 Nor. & Wor. R..... 40	200 do........b30 19¾
5 N. H. & H. R.......125¼	300 do........ 19¾
10 Reading R. R....... 43	

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 5s, '74.s60.101¾	100 Harlem R. Pref.s30 34½
5,000 do........ 101¾	1,000 Reading R....s60 42¾
2,000 Mo. State 6s..... 82½	500 do........ 43
1,000 Mich S.2d m bds. 48	100 M.S.&N.I.G.S'k.s30 21
49 Del. & Hud.Ca'l Co. 90	6 Panama Rail'd,..... 115
100 Canton Co........ 18	100 Gal. & Chic. R..b30 64½
150 Erie Railroad....... 5	150 do........ 64¾
100 N. Y. Central R...... 71¼	100 Cleve. & Tol. R b60 19¾
100 do........s15 71	100 do........ 19¾
100 do........b90 71½	5 Chic. & R. Isl.R..... 62
250 do........opg 71	200 do........s10 61¾
100 do........p. & c. 71	

TUESDAY, Aug. 16—P.M.

A decline is established to-day in Foreign Exchange for the mail by the *Persia*, both on London and Paris. Most of the business was done in Banker's Sterling at 110 ℘ cent., and in Francs at f5.15. The regular trade demand was not very heavy, and as one or two of the standard houses were rather anxious to draw by this packet, the inside figure was accepted for £80,000 or £100,000 and a number of Canada and Southern Bank bills were also sold at 110 ℘ cent. The market left off dull this afternoon; the steamer's mail closing at 8 o'clock in the morning. She takes out only $387,000 in Gold and Silver. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods this week are again liberal, $1,574,468 against $963,110 same week last year.

The indications in the Money Market to-day are also in favor of easier rates outside of Bank. The Discount Brokers are able to place very prime November and December paper at 7 ℘ cent. ℘ annum, which is ½@1 ℘ cent. better than last week. January bills of the same choice class, at 8 ℘ cent. Fair paper ranges from 8½ to 10 ℘ cent. The return published this morning creates the impression of an easier state of things in Bank than for some weeks past, though the rate, we find, is still uniformly 7 ℘ cent. Outside lenders are placing money, on demand, on first-class Stock collateral at 6 ℘ cent.

The arrival of the *Vanderbilt*, *City of Manchester* and *City of Baltimore* steamers, has improved the Customs this week. The receipts to-day are $280,000. Other income to the Sub-Treasury $76,000. Disbursements $195,000. Balance this afternoon $5,193,362.

The Stock Exchange scarcely responds to the improvement in Money and Exchange, and the diminished Specie export. There was some realizing to-day on several descriptions on the rise at the closing last week and on Saturday, and in turn the number of speculative sellers for the decline somewhat increased, but only on the Railway shares. There was continued firmness in State Stocks, and about $40,000 Virginias were taken at an advance of ½ ℘ cent. on previous sales. For United States 5s of 1874, an advance of ¼ ℘ cent. was paid. In New-York Central the transactions were at 71¼@⅛@71@70⅞, closing 71 ℘ cent. Michigan Central lost ⅜ ℘ cent. of the rise of yesterday, closing 42½@⅜ ℘ cent., and Reading was done on time, seller's option, as low as 42⅞ ℘ cent. Galena, Rock Island, and Toledo was comparatively steady, though less in demand than on Monday, while considerable sales of Michigan Guaranteed were made at a decline of ¼@½ ℘ cent. Illinois Central shares were firmer and the Bonds brought 85½ ℘ cent. Erie shares 5 ℘ cent., and nothing done in the Bonds. A plan for scaling the Stock and assessing the non-mortgage Bonds is said to be in contemplation by a Committee of the old Board of Directors, whose active or practical functions pass to the Receiver to-day, and of this Committee, we suppose Mr. MORAN is the Chairman *ex officio*. The shares of the Pacific Mail were again freely sold by Mr. VANDERBILT's Broker, option of 60 days, and 73@72½ ℘ cent.—or 5 ℘ cent. below Saturday's price—was accepted in this way. About 1,000 shares were taken by a single Broker, who has the credit of operating for the Panama clique. The general market left off dull.

The following is the order of transfer of the New-York and Erie property to the General Receiver. We learn that Mr. H. N. OTIS, the old Transfer Clerk, takes the place of Secretary to the Board of Directors, in place of Mr. MARSH, who is made Receiver:

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
New-York, August 16, 1859.

In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, the New York and Erie Railroad, and all its property and effects of every description, have this day been delivered to NATHANIEL MARSH, Esq., the Receiver appointed under said order. All employes of the Company will hold themselves and all property and accounts in their charge, subject to the orders of said Receiver.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

Referring to the above, I beg to state that all the present employes of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby continued in their present positions, and that all rules and regulations under which the Road has heretofore been administered, will be continued until further notice. For the information of the parties in interest, I annex the following extract of the order appointing a Receiver:

"Now, on motion of Mr. DIVEN, of counsel for the plaintiffs, it is ordered that a Receiver be appointed of said Corporation, and of the Railroad, and real and personal property and estate of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and of all the property appertaining, privileges, franchises, and powers, on which said fourth mortgage is a lien or which is covered thereby, and of the rents, tolls and income of the same, and of the powers and franchises of said Corporation, and of its title deeds, and leases, and rights thereunder, wheresoever any or all of the aforesaid property, income tolls, rents, powers and franchises may be situated, collected, exercised, or enjoyed, and whether in the State of New-York, Pennsylvania, or New-Jersey, subject to the laws of said last two named States, and that said Receiver be authorized to run and operate said road, exercise said authority, and franchises, and to preserve said property in proper condition and repair, so that it may be safely and to the most advantage used, and to protect the title and possession of the same, and to employ such persons and make such payments and disbursements as may be reasonably needful or proper in so doing, and for advice about his duties, and that said Receiver be authorized to demand possession and control of all property and franchises, documents and rights assigned to him, or of which he is appointed Receiver, and to collect the income, tolls and profits of the same and to make the requisite payments therefrom. And that he pay the expenses of this application and the reference hereby appointed, and, also, the arrears now due and maturing, and to arise and mature to the employes upon the said Railroad, and the amounts due and maturing, and to arise and mature, for material and supplies about the operation and for the use of said road; and that he pay the rents and taxes due and to grow due from said Corporation, and the sum due and to grow due for the rights, franchises and property of said Corporation in the State of Pennsylvania to said State."

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

The following is the report of the quantity of coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal, for the month ending Aug. 13, and since Jan. 1, 1859:

	Week. 1858.	Week. 1859.	Increase.
Del. and Hud. Canal Co..	14,244	22,692	8,448
Penn. Coal Company....	17,419	26,856	9,437
Totals..............	31,663	49,548	17,885
	Total, 1858.	Total, 1859.	Increase.
Del. and Hud. Canal Co..	165,102	302,435	137,333
Penn. Coal Company....	321,749	402,306	80,557
Totals..............	486,851	704,741	217,890

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Pennsylvania give notice, in our advertising columns, that sealed proposals for the sale of the whole or any part of $250,000 of the 5 ℘ cent. State loans of Pennsylvania will be received at the Treasury Department at Harrisburgh, till 2 o'clock, P. M., of Thursday, the 25th of August 1859.

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

	Per cent. discount.
New-York State Currency..........	—@ ¼
New-England and New-Jersey........	—@ ½
Philadelphia......................	⅛@ ¼
Baltimore.........................	—@ ¼
Interior Pennsylvania.............	⅜@ ¾
Interior Maryland.................	⅜@ ⅝
Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana........	¾@1
South Carolina and Georgia........	—@1
North Carolina and Virginia.......	—@ ¾
Illinois and Wisconsin............	—@3
Michigan..........................	¾@1
Tennessee.........................	1¼@1¾
Free Indiana......................	1½@1¾
Louisiana.........................	1 @1¼
Canada............................	⅝@ ¾

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants per acre............	100	110
80 acre warrants per acre............	88	92
120 acre warrants per acre...........	80	84
160 acre warrants per acre...........	90	94

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

	Buying.
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia..........	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore.............	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston................	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati............	1 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago...............	3 dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis.............	1 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Detroit...............	⅞ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans...........	1¼ dis.
Bank of England Notes ℘ £..................	$4 86
Bank of France Notes ℘ Franc...............	18c.
U. S. Post-office Scrip....................	10@14 ℘ cent. dis.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars..	1 06@ —	Spanish Qrs. each.	23@ —
Spanish Dollars...	1 08@ —	Spanish 1-8 & 1-16 per oz........	1 25@ —
Five franc pieces.	97½@—	*Gold.*	
French Crowns...	1 10@ —		
German Crowns...	1 08@ —	Sovereigns........	4 86@4 88
Prussian Thalers..	71@ —	Twenty Francs....	3 86@ —
Guilders..........	40@ —	Ten Thaler pieces	7 86@ —
English Silver....	4 80@ —	Ten Guilder pcs....	3 98@ —
Species...........	1 08@ —	Spanish Dbl'ns.	16 10@16 20
Old Am. Half Dols.	1 04@ —	Patriot Dbl'ns..	15 50@15 60
Old Am. Qr. Dols..	1 02@ —	Gold. Am. Old.....	6c. prem.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS, AUG. 15, 1859.

BANKS.	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Circul'n.
Philadelphia......	3,180,000	704,000	1,450,000	257,000
N. America......	2,685,495	669,630	1,655,981	259,765
Farm. & Mech's..	3,732,061	948,210	2,691,330	374,630
Commercial.......	1,459,000	257,000	702,000	139,000
Mechanics'.......	1,616,018	288,531	849,603	159,495
North. Liberties..	1,220,000	203,000	799,000	108,000
Southwark.........	921,158	228,371	638,255	103,020
Kensington.......	796,192	153,091	533,587	132,315
Penn Township....	836,939	138,676	577,447	91,865
Western...........	1,317,973	328,112	896,657	123,860
Manuf. & Mech's..	1,121,010	158,000	561,648	132,485
Commerce.........	613,941	135,311	422,765	81,420
Girard.............	2,022,840	225,110	778,986	210,490
Tradesmen's.......	579,244	117,886	417,726	92,612
Consolidation.....	488,741	68,651	278,822	94,835
City..............	855,281	111,940	422,431	105,455
Commonwealth...	325,073	66,073	192,244	81,615
Corn Exchange....	383,719	61,192	225,069	89,735
Union.............	343,049	93,763	186,207	100,539
Total, Aug. 15.	24,497,730	4,996,541	14,219,758	2,736,302
Total, Aug. 8.	24,746,238	4,880,630	14,623,439	2,809,456

Tide-Water Receipts.

The receipts at tide-water of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, for the second week of August, in 1858 and 1859, have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
18587......	69,500	243,000	419,900	200
1859.......	5,100	23,800	179,800	—
Decrease..	64,400	219,200	240,100	200

The aggregate of the receipts of the above articles so far for the years 1858 and 1859 have been

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1858.......	885,000	4,926,600	2,553,600	383,200
1859.......	197,500	679,600	1,443,000	150,000
Decrease..	687,500	4,247,000	1,110,600	232,900

Reducing the wheat to flour, the deficiency in the receipts of 1859 is equal to 1,537,000 bbls. flour.

The receipts at tide-water of the principal articles of produce, from the opening of the canals to, and including the 14th inst., have been as follows:

	1857.	1858.	1859.
Canal opened............	May 6.	April 28.	April 15.
Flour, bbls.........	268,100	885,000	197,500
Wheat, bush........	1,549,500	4,926,600	679,600
Corn, bush..........	2,486,400	2,553,600	1,443,000
Barley, bush........	126,400	383,200	150,300
Rye, bush...........	101,500	214,100	106,000
Oats, bush..........	1,458,900	2,375,000	2,261,000
Pork, bbls..........	10,335	18,477	36,261
Beef, bbls..........	2,910	6,753	14,010
Cheese, lbs.........	138,600	143,000	177,000
Butter, lbs.........	112,700	113,400	233,408
Lard, lbs...........	503,300	2,241,300	3,019,600
Bacon, lbs..........	1,941,700	2,844,600	1,763,000
Wool, lbs...........	995,400	1,467,900	1,318,300

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock..........................	$35,125,400
Loans and Discounts....................	58,123,000
Specie.................................	4,769,000
Due from other Banks...................	5,764,500
Due to other Banks.....................	6,571,000
Deposits...............................	7,400,000
Circulation............................	6,570,000

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

LAKE MAHOPAC BANK.—THE CIRCULATING notes of this Bank are redeemed by the New-York Exchange Bank, its regular agent, at ¼ of 1 per cent. discount. D. B. HALSTEAD.

Real Estate....TUESDAY, Aug. 16.

By the Sheriff, one lot on the north side of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, 175 feet east of Ninth-avenue. JERE PANGBURN, $350.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold 8 lots on the west side of Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth streets, each 25 by 80 feet, at $475 ℘ lot. Also 7 lots north side of One Hundred and Eighth-street, 80 feet west of Fourth-avenue, 25 by 100 feet, at $475 ℘ lot. Also 7 lots south side of One Hundred and Ninth-street, 80 feet west of Fourth-avenue, 25 by 100 feet, at $475 ℘ lot; 22 lots in all.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 16—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady and demand moderate; sales 600 bbls. at $4 75@$5 75 for the whole range of extras and double extras. WHEAT—Spring in fair demand; Winter quiet; sales 30,000 bushels at 60c. for old Chicago Spring; 68c. for Racine Club, afloat; 70c. for old extra Milwaukee Club; 87½c. for new No. 1 Chicago Spring; $1 02½ for red Ohio. CORN steady; sales 2,000 bushels prime Illinois at 68c; 17,000 bushels do., afloat, on private terms. Other Grains quiet. WHISKY steady; sales 100 bbls., at 24c. *Lake Imports*—3 300 bbls. Flour; 26,000 bushels Wheat; 9,000 bushels Corn; 2 000 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—15,000 bushels Wheat; 17,500 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT active and advanced 2c. on Spring. CORN closed with an advancing tendency; sales at 64c. OATS steady. *Receipts to-day*—2,500 bbls. Flour; 26 000 bushels Wheat; 41,000 bushels Corn; 11,500 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—900 bbls. Flour; 46,000 bushels Wheat; 14,000 bush. Corn.

OSWEGO, Tuesday. Aug. 16—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged; sales, 500 bbls. WHEAT in moderate milling demand; sales, 6,100 bushels Milwaukee Club, including 3,100 bushels Illinois, at 71c. @72c. CANAL FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. *Lake Imports*—19,300 bushels Wheat. *Canal Shipments*—Light.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

COTTON—Sales to-day 900 bales, the market closing unchanged. The sales of the last three days add up 3,300 bales, and the receipts 700 bales, against 2,400 for the same time last year. SUGAR firm at 6¾c. for fair.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

FLOUR very heavy at $4 50@$4 65 for superfine. WHEAT very dull; red, 90c.@95c.; white, $1 05 @$1 10. CORN firm, at 80c @85c. WHISKY active, at 22½c. PROVISIONS unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

FLOUR declined; sales unimportant. WHEAT declined 5c.@6c.; sales 6 000 bushels white at $1 25@ $1 32; red at $1 19@$1 20. Corn active; yellow, 78c. OATS active, but unchanged. WHISKY dull at 26c.@27c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

FLOUR steady; Howard-street, $5 12½. WHEAT unsettled, but active; sales to-day 17,000 bushels white at $1 15@$1 35; red, $1 10@$1 18. CORN steady at 72c.@74c. for white; and 72c. for yellow. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY firm.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State fives 91; Reading Railroad, 21¾; Morris Canal, 51¾; Long Island Railroad, 10¾; Pennsylvania Railroad 38¾.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.		Leaves	For
Persia..............	Aug.	17.....	New-York....	Liverpool
Circassian.........	Aug.	18.....	New-York....	Galway.
Fulton.............	Aug.	20.....	New-York....	Southa'n.
Nova Scotian.......	Aug.	20.....	Quebec......	Liverpool
Glasgow............	Aug.	24.....	New-York....	Glasgow.
Arabia.............	Aug.	24.....	Boston......	Liverpool
Vanderbilt.........	Aug.	27.....	New-York....	Southa'n.
North American...	Aug.	27.....	Quebec......	Liverpool
City of Baltimore.	Aug.	27.....	New-York....	Liverpool
Saxonia...........	Sept.	1.....	New-York....	Southa'n.
FROM EUROPE.				
Glasgow............	July	27.....	Glasgow......	New-York
Saxonia............	Aug.	4.....	Southamp'n..	New-York
Asia................	Aug.	6.....	Liverpool....	New-York
Bremen.............	Aug.	9.....	Southamp'n..	New-York
Hungarian.........	Aug.	10.....	Liverpool....	Quebec.
United Kingdom..	Aug.	13.....	Glasgow......	Quebec.
Canada.............	Aug.	13.....	Liverpool....	Boston.
Indian..............	Aug.	17.....	Liverpool....	Quebec.
Ariel...............	Aug.	17.....	Southampt'n.	New-York
City of Washing'n.	Aug.	17.....	Liverpool....	New-York
Bavaria............	Aug.	18.....	Southampt'n.	New-York
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.				
Star of the West..	Aug.	20.....	New-York....	Aspinwall
North Star........	Aug	20.....	New-York....	Aspinwall
FOR CUBA.				
Philadelphia......	Aug.	17.....	New-York....	Havana.
Quaker City.......	Aug.	20.....	New-York....	Havana.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Teutonia, for Southampton and Hamburg—Mrs. Palmedo and daughter, N. Anslyn, Esq, Dr. Palmedo, Col. R. Chitty, Mrs. Mathilde Meyer, G. P. Weber, Robt. Hagin, Jas. S. Jeremiah, New-York; Christian Ernest and Miss Ernest, Philadelphia; E. Wilczinski, New-York; T. W. Froese, Sandwich Islands; Alexander Muller, California; G. Schmetzer, New-York; George O. Howe, Boston; Henry Hauser, New-York; J. Meyruff, Russia; H. Peyser, lady and 2 children, San Francisco; Aug. Kessel, New-York; L. Blumfield, N. H. Hansen, California; H. Mendel, New-York; M. Grunninger, San Francisco, and others in steerage—Total, 118.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Petersburg, &c.—A. James, S. Seymour, W. T. Seymour, W. P. Seymour, F. S. Nichols, C. W. Andrews, C. H. Davis, J. N. Bell, H. Sublett, H. Figaniere, Mrs. Seton, Mrs. Seton, Lewis G. Parker, Mr. Northrop, John E. Sullivan, A. J. Slater, R. Schermerhorn, Miss Schermerhorn, B. L. Barnes, B. F. Worrall, Mrs. Anne Roffi and daughter, B. L. Gildersleve, Mr. Pecquet, S. Simons, Wm M. Loring, J. G. Drew, D. D. Osborne and son, Mrs. C. S. Dawson, Miss J. Butler, C. S. Dawson, Miss Dawson, and 11 in steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship James Adger, from Charleston—M. S. Cohen and lady, Miss T. Cohen, Miss C. Cohen, Mrs. Treadwell, Mrs J. Melcher, C. Plenge, M. Frake, Mrs. Derris, Mr. and Mrs R. Pradlett, A. R. McDonell, A. Stikes, W. H. Wright, Capt. H. W. Betts, Bernhard Boas, J. A. Cook, W. Burnett, W. H. Lopjoy, A. Janestus, J. T. Flynn, Jas. Quail, H. Burdt, B. H. Silcon, D. S. Silcon, E. Hawk and family, Mrs. J. Gilleland, E. H. Williams, Miss A. Johnson, J. H. Marshal, Robt. Murr, Jno. Kron, Chas. Lore and lady, A. P. Rignon and lady, O. Pamum, lady and two children; Miss N. Horsey, Miss M. L. Horsey, Miss A. Johnson, Miss A. Lephos, Mrs. Paul Dur, Miss N. Jones, Mrs. Lauderdale, Miss P. Brown, W. R. Herrson, H. V. Archer, Miss Bledwith, Miss Kermon, B. N. Wilkinson, Mrs. M. Smith, W. J. Hayman and lady, J. N. Beach and lady, Miss Barnett, Mrs. B. T. Harman, B. R. Croove, J. Kittridge, J. C. Nolan, N. Passard, J. Cassmagh, J. E. Inares, Mrs. C. L. Sutherland, J. Salisbury, J. W. Palmer, Mrs. B. Livingston, 3 children, B. Foley and lady, G. A. Gardner, S. C. Shaw, J. H. Johnson, C. L. Cook, H. Crockett, H. Henshfield, H. W. Kinsman, M. Myers, W. Horn, J. P. Paglis, L. H. W. Berggman, K. Cleckley, E. Yorke, Binhaley, E. B. Seabrook, J. G. King, Mrs. Haseltine, Mr. Haranchyiaz, V. C. Mowry, Miss N. Henry, Mrs. S. Grey, Miss Mary Grey, Miss S. Grey, Mrs. Jas. Hutchins, Mrs. Dunbar, children and servant, H. H. Patchard, Chas. McCoy, Jas. Hayden, and 11 in the steerage.

In ship Switzerland, from Liverpool—Robert Shaw and lady.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 11 | Sun sets.... 6 57 | Moon rises... 8 25
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 8 38 | Gov. Island.10 27 | Hell Gate... 11 49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug. 16.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Persia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamers Sophia, Green, Philadelphia, N. Briggs; Ironsides, Vandeveer, Philadelphia, J. Briggs; Thos. Swann, Ramsay, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co., Locust Point, French, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Hermine, Stricker, Callao, A. Ladd & Co.

Barks J. A. Lee, Christian, Demerara, Zingarella, Bunker, Richmond; Ann E. Grant, Swain, Richmond, C. H. Pierson.

Brigs Lady Chapman, (Br.,) Cooper, St. Kitt's, Smith, Jones & Co.; Lavacca, Parker, Lavacca, Norcross & Prince.

Schooners Melvina, Cahoon, Washington, Telfair & Horn; E. H. Flanner, Dazey, Wilmington, Dollner & Potter; Chief, Fountain, Richmond, J. W. McKee; Sarah Maria, Underhill, St. Pierre, master; Ringold, Groat, Norfolk, M. Bedell.

Sloop America, Stedman, Bristol, master.

Barge Quaker City, Godfrey, Philadelphia.

Arrived.

Steamship James Adger, Adams, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Sunday, Aug. 14, at 8 A. M., Hatteras light W., exchanged signals with steamship Nashville, bd. S.; at 12:30, midnight, exchanged signals with steamship Florida. From Cape Hatteras, experienced unaccountable northerly winds.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Westchester, Clark, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Osceola, Smith, New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Ship Switzerland, Trask, Liverpool July 2, with mdse. and 273 passengers to Trask & Dearborn.

Ship Orpheus, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen 55 ds., with mdse. and 140 passengers to Hennings, Muller & Gosling.

Bark India, (Pruss.,) Wagner, Newcastle 63 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Brig Marshal Ney, (of Warren,) Lillia, St. Paul, W. C. A., 55 ds., with palm oil to E. R. Ware. 13th inst., lat. 38 10, lon. 74, saw ship Emma, of Cherryfield, stg. West. In January last, while lying in port, Henry Peterson, a native of Russia, died.

Brig De Waarden, (Dutch,) Agtien, Trieste 121 ds., and Gibraltar 52 ds., with fruit to Lutilh & Co.

Brig Samuel French, Parritt, Eastport 7 ds., with lath, pickets, fish and oil to order. 14th inst, in a dense fog, went ashore five miles north of Cape Cod; had to throw overboard deck-load to lighten her; came off same day—received no damage.

Brig Standard, (Br.,) Card, Windsor, N. S., 5 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Salmah, (Br.,) Crow, Maitland, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Brig Acadian, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. Louisa, Drinkwater, Eastport 8 ds., with lath to Jed Frye.

Schr. Ellicott, Monroe, Menton, Italy, July 4, passed Gibraltar July 15, with fruit to Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

Schr. Kossuth, Pettengill, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. N. C. Harris, Sawyer, Machias 7 ds., with spars to master.

Schr. Howard, Baker, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Vendovi, (of Rockland,) Harding, Hillsboro', N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Walter Tompkins.

Schr. Eliza & Catharine, (Br.,) Johnson, Eleuthera 10 ds., with fruit to J. Douglass.

Schr. Gipsy, (Br.,) Waycott, St. Andrew's, N. B., 9 ds., with lath to Jed Frye.

Schr. Wren, (Br.,) ——, St. Andrew's, N. B., 8 ds., with lath to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Kidder & Co., Fletcher, Bangor 9 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. George, Longfellow, Machias 7 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Tangala, Bramhall, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Spencer D., Mapes, Rondout, with coal, for Brookhaven.

Schr. R. L. Crook, Smith, Rondout, coal, for ——.
Schr. Captain John, Smith, Providence, in ballast.
Schr. Lady Adams, Davis, Providence 2 ds., in ballast.
Schr. Argus, Norris, Somerset 2 ds., in ballast.
Schr. March, Wooster, Eastport 4 ds., fish to master.
Schr. Leonora, Jones, Boston 3 ds., with oil to master.
Schr. L. D. Wentworth, Ryder, New-Bedford, ballast.
Schr. Laura Francis, Higgins, Rockland 4 ds., lime.
Schr. Leonard Daniels, Smith, Hartford 2 ds., ballast.
Schr. Montrose, Wall, Elizabethport, coal, for Boston.
Schr. Commodore Kearney, Brown, Boston, in ballast.
BELOW—One ship.
SAILED—Steamship Roanoke, for Richmond.
WIND—During the day, E. N. E.

By Telegraph.

HIGHLANDS, Aug. 16, sunset—Three ships outside the bar, bound in—no signals. Wind light from E.; weather clear.

SANDY HOOK, Aug. 16, sunset—Brig T. West, Capt. Wooster, from Baltimore, bound to Boston, with coal, has anchored inside the Hook, waiting for favorable wind. One ship and two brigs (unknown) are anchored at the Spit, bound out. Wind light from E.; weather clear.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16—Arr. bark Mahlon Betts, Rio de Janeiro.

Spoken—July 1, ship Port William, from Liverpool for Rio de Janeiro. Aug. 10, ship Glad Tidings, from New-York for New-Orleans.

Miscellaneous.

Supplement No. 5 of the American Lloyds is received from E. & G. W. Blunt. We are requested to state that Jabez Williams, Esq., will act in future exclusively for this institution, and may be consulted on special surveys, classifications, &c., or any business appertaining to the Board.

The schooner Messenger is about to sail from Buffalo direct for Cadiz, Spain. She is loaded with staves.

THE OLDEST SHIP.—The bark Maria arrived at this port yesterday, from a three years' cruise in the Indian Ocean. She was built at the town of Pembroke, now called Hanson, for a privateer during the revolutionary war. She was bought by Wm. Rotch, a merchant of Nantucket, afterwards of this City, in 1783, and in the same year she made a voyage to London; with a cargo of oil. Her register is dated A. D. 1782, and she is consequently in her 77th year. She claims to be the first ship that displayed the United States flag in a British port after the revolutionary war, which flag is now in existence, though in shreds. Her model is of old French construction, tumbling home, or rounding very much in her top sides, and she is consequently very narrow on deck in proportion to her size, 202 tons. It is said that there is standing to her credit over $300,000, and from the earliest history of this ship she has never been any expense by loss to underwriters except once, and that to a very small extent.—*New-Bedford Standard, Aug. 11.*

Spoken, &c.

Chas. Ostrom—fishing-schr., of Provincetown, with 19,000 fish, July 31, lat. 44 23, lon. 50 47.

N. D. Chase—whale-bark, Ryder, on a cruise, with 640 bbls. whale and 70 do. sperm, July 28, lat. 35 46, lon. 35 30. Same time, a whale-bark painted cream color, trying out.

Victoria Reed—ship, stg. E., exchanged signals with, Aug. 11, lat. 40 30, lon. 62.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Paul, W. C. A., June 21, barks Utah, hence; disg.; Costello, for Salem, ldg.; Homer, hence, disg., Warren White, disg.; Firefly, for Salem, ldg.; schr. Hanover, hence, disg.